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GEORGE H. MOORE,
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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

AFTER a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States civil authority has superceded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding;" and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous, and united people.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

In my message of the fourth of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom-houses re-established, and the internal revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the Constitution, and thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine struggle.

Having progressed thus far, the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members; and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

In the meantime the Executive Department—no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States, and the Federal Government, extending, from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the eighteenth day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their constitutions so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and proceeded in good faith to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until toward the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

NON-ADMISSION OF LOYAL REPRESENTATIVES.

I deem it as a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the Rebellion. Ten States—more than one fourth of the whole number—remain without representation; the seats of fifty members in the House of Representatives, and of twenty members in the Senate, are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much toward the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removing serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution, that "each State shall have at least one Representative," and that "no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, the right of representation in each House of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the National Legislature.

STATES ARE NOT CONQUERED TERRITORIES.

It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered Territories. The legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system, and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union. At the very commencement of the Rebellion each House declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not "waged upon our part in a spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects" were "accomplished the war ought to cease." In some instances Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose people were in insurrection, as States, were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States by the act approved August fifth, 1861. Congress, by the act of March fourth, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their presence as States in the Union; and they have, for judicial purposes, been divided into districts, as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the Rebellion, but merely suspended; and that principle is, of course, applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

The action of the Executive Department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specifically stated in the proclamation issued by my predecessor on the twenty-second day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States, had in the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts.

NO DANGER IN ADMITTING REPRESENTATIVES.

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation; for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each House is made the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may, "with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or, should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to his Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our present form of government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change; but, on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now—if, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

EFFECTS OF SUCH ADMISSION.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy, and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the now unrepresented States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the re-establishment of peace, harmony, and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor and stability of their institutions. It would bind us more closely together as a nation, and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a government founded upon the will of the people, and established upon the principals of liberty, justice, and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragably demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present troubled condition of those States, and, by inducing emigration, aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen.

CONSOLIDATION TO BE AVOIDED.

In our efforts to preserve "the unity of Government" which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the Rebellion, we should be cautious, lest, having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we resort to consolidation, and in the end absolute despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of powers of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution, and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations. "The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all." "If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed." Washington spoke these words to his countrymen when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life. "To keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety," were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to endear to his "countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote a Union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety." Jackson held that the action of the General Government should always be strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that our Government is not to be maintained nor our Union preserved "by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper constitutional orbit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and who, long since withdrawn from the scenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom, and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and the laws.

OUR FINANCES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system, internal as well as impost, are commended to the careful consideration of Congress. In my last Annual Message I expressed my general views upon these subjects. I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every Department of the Government a system of rigid accountability, thorough retrenchment, and wise economy. With no exceptional nor unusual expenditures, the oppressive burdens of taxation can be lessened by such a modification of our revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith, and the legitimate and necessary wants of the Government.

The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased $941,902,537, and on the thirty-first of October, 1865, it amounted to $2,740,854,750. On the thirty-first day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to $2,551,910,606, the diminution during a period of fourteen months, commencing September first, 1865, and ending October thirty-first, 1866, having been $206,379,565. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, it was estimated that during the three quarters of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June last, the debt would be increased $112,194,947. During that period, however, it was reduced $31,196,387, the receipts of the year having been $89,905,965 more, and the expenditures $200,529,235 less than the estimates. Nothing could more clearly indicate than these statements the extent and availability of the national resources, and the rapidity and safety with which, under our form of government, great military and naval establishments can be disbanded, and expenses reduced from a war to a peace footing.

During the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, 1866, the receipts were $558,032,620, and the expenditures $520,750,940, leaving an available surplus of $37,281,680. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, 1867, will be $475,061,386, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $316,428,078, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $158,633,308. For the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, 1868, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $436,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $350,247,641—showing an excess of $85,722,359 in favor of the Government. These estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of excise and import duties; but after all necessary reductions shall have been made, the revenue of the present and of following years will doubtless be sufficient to cover all legitimate charges upon the Treasury, and leave a large annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. There seems now to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced as the country advances in population and wealth, and yet the debt be extinguished within the next quarter of a century.

OUR ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the operations of his Department during the past year. Few volunteers now remain in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidly as they can be replaced by regular troops. The army has been promptly paid, carefully provided with medical treatment, well sheltered and subsisted, and is to be furnished with breech-loading small-arms. The military strength of the nation has been unimpaired by the discharge of volunteers, the disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores, and the retrenchment of expenditure. Sufficient war material to meet any emergency has been retained, and, from the disbanded volunteers standing ready to respond to the national call, large armies can be rapidly organized, equipped, and concentrated. Fortifications on the coast and frontier have received, or are being prepared for more powerful armaments; lake surveys and harbor and river improvements are in course of energetic prosecution. Preparations have been made for the payment of the additional bounties authorized during the recent session of Congress, under such regulations as will protect the Government from fraud, and secure to the honorably-discharged soldier the well-earned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry. More than six thousand maimed soldiers have received artificial limbs or other surgical apparatus; and forty-one national cemeteries, containing the remains of one hundred and four thousand five hundred and twenty-six Union soldiers, have already been established. The total estimate of military appropriations is $25,205,969.

OUR NAVY.

It is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists of 278 vessels, armed with 2,351 guns. Of these 115 vessels, carrying 1,029 guns, are in commission, distributed chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is 13,600. Great activity and vigilance have been displayed by all the squadrons, and their movements have been judiciously and efficiently arranged in such manner as would best promote American commerce, and protect the rights and interests of our countrymen abroad. The vessels unemployed are undergoing repairs, or are laid up until their services may be required. Most of the iron-clad fleet is at League Island in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a place which, until decisive action should be taken by Congress, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of vessels. It is important that a suitable public station should be provided for the iron-clad fleet. It is intended that these vessels shall be in proper condition for any emergency, and it is desirable that the bill accepting League Island for naval purposes, which passed the House of Representatives at its last session, should receive final action at an early period, in order that there may be a suitable public station for this class of vessels, as well as a navy-yard of area sufficient for the wants of the service, on the Delaware River. The Naval Pension fund amounts to $11,750,000, having been increased $2,750,000 during the year. The expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending thirtieth June last were $48,324,526, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $23,568,436. Attention is invited to the condition of our seamen, and the importance of legislative measures for their relief and improvement. The suggestions in behalf of this deserving class of our fellow-citizens are earnestly recommended to the favorable attention of Congress.

POST-OFFICE.

The report of the Postmaster-General presents a most satisfactory condition of the postal service, and submits recommendations which deserve the consideration of Congress. The revenues of the Department for the year ending June thirtieth, 1866, were $14,386,986, and the expenditures $15,352,079, showing an excess of the latter of $965,093. In anticipation of the deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress in the act approved July twenty-eighth, 1866. Including the standing appropriation of $700,000 for free mail matter, as a legitimate portion of the revenues yet remaining unexpended, the actual deficiency for the past year is only $265,093—a sum within $51,141 of the amount estimated in the annual report of 1864. The decrease of revenue, compared with the previous year, was one and one fifth per cent., and the increase of expenditures, owing principally to the enlargement of the mail service in the South, was twelve per cent. On the thirtieth of June last there were in operation six thousand nine hundred and thirty mail routes, with an aggregate length of one hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twenty-one miles, and aggregate annual transportation of seventy-one million eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and fourteen miles, and an aggregate annual cost, including all expenditures, of $8,410,184. The length of railroad routes is thirty-two thousand and ninety-two miles, and the annual transportation thirty million six hundred and nine thousand four hundred and sixty-seven miles. The length of steamboat routes is fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-six miles, and the annual transportation three million four hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two miles. The mail service is rapidly increasing throughout the whole country, and its steady extension in the Southern States indicates their constantly improving condition. The growing importance of the foreign service also merits attention. The Post-Office Department of Great Britain and our own have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a new postal convention, which it is believed will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, inasmuch as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage to one half the existing rates; a reduction of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmitted in the British mail, or in closed mails through the United Kingdom; the establishment of uniform and reasonable charges for the sea and territorial transit of correspondence in closed mails; and an allowance to each Post-Office Department of the right to use all mail communications established under the authority of the other for the dispatch of correspondence, either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those applicable to the inhabitants of the country providing the means of transmission.

PUBLIC LANDS—INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the last fiscal year 4,629,312 acres of public land were disposed of, 1,892,516 acres of which were entered under the homestead act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public lands has undergone essential modification. Immediate revenue, and not their rapid settlement, was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experience and earnest discussion have resulted in the conviction that the early development of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an energetic population over our vast territory, are objects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperity than the proceeds of the sale of the land to the highest bidder in open market. The pre-emption laws confer upon the pioneer who complies with the terms they impose, the privilege of purchasing a limited portion of "unoffered land" at the minimum price. The homestead enactments relieve the settler from the payment of purchase money, and secure him a permanent home, upon the condition of residence for a term of years. This liberal policy invites emigration from the Old, and the more crowded portion of the New World. Its propitious results are undoubted, and will be more signally manifested when time shall have given to it a wider development.

RAILROAD GRANTS.

Congress has made liberal grants of public lands to corporations, in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title to the lands should not pass, by patent or otherwise, but remain in the Government and subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built. Portions of them might, then, from time to time, be conveyed to the corporation, but never in greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grant than the completed parts bear to the entire length of the projected improvement. This restriction would not operate to the prejudice of any undertaking conceived in good faith and executed with reasonable energy, as it is the settled practice to withdraw from market the lands falling within the operation of such grants, and thus to exclude the inception of a subsequent adverse right. A breach of the conditions which Congress may deem proper to impose should work a forfeiture of claim to the lands so withdrawn but unconveyed, and of title to the lands conveyed which remain unsold.

Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and success. Should no unforseen causes of delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

PENSIONS.

During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was $13,459,996, and 50,177 names were added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June thirtieth, 1866, was 126,722. This fact furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union. They impose upon us corresponding obligations. It is estimated that thirty-three million dollars will be required to meet the exigencies of this branch of the service during the next fiscal year.

TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS.

Treaties have been concluded with the Indians, who, enticed into armed opposition to our Government at the outbreak of the Rebellion, have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested an earnest desire for a renewal of friendly relations.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

During the year ending September thirtieth, 1866, eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen patents for useful inventions and designs were issued, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund was two hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

As a subject upon which depends an immense amount of production and commerce of the country, I recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the levees of the Mississippi River. It is a matter of national importance that early steps should be taken not only to add to the efficiency of the barriers against destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade and commerce.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is not entitled to that representation in the National Councils which, from our earliest history, has been uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits. It maintains peculiar relations to Congress, to whom the Constitution has granted the power of exercising exclusive legislation over the seat of Government. Our fellow-citizens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confided to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of our Territories, and no just reason is perceived why a delegate to their choice should not be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. No mode seems so appropriate and effectual of enabling them to make known their peculiar condition and wants, and of securing the local legislation adapted to them. I therefore recommend the passage of a law authorizing the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a delegate, to be allowed the same rights and privileges as a delegate representing a Territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress and improvement in the District are highly gratifying, and I trust that the efforts of the municipal authorities to promote the prosperity of the National Metropolis will receive the efficient and generous co-operation of Congress.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operations of his Department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage those States which, scourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry.

OUR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted. While sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty, and patriotism have increased at home, a more just consideration of our national character and rights has been manifested by foreign nations.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The entire success of the Atlantic Telegraph between the coasts of Ireland and the Province of Newfoundland is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that equal success will attend, and even greater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the two continents through the Pacific Ocean by the projected line of telegraph between Kamschatka and the Russian Possessions in America.

EMIGRATION OF FOREIGN CONVICTS.

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offences, on condition of emigration to our country, has been communicated to the States with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed.

RUSSIA.

The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia, upon his escape from attempted assassination, have been presented to that humane and enlightened rulers, and received by him with expressions of grateful appreciation.

EMIGRATION OF FREEDMEN.

The Executive, warned of an attempt by Spanish-American adventurers to induce the emigration of freedmen of the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, if consummated, would reduce them to a bondage even more oppressive than that from which they have just been relieved. Assurance has been received from the government of the State in which the plan was matured, that the proceeding will meet neither its encouragement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration, whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus meditated.

FRANCE IN MEXICO—DELAY IN THE DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH TROOPS.

In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which, it was understood, would leave Mexico in November, now past, the second in March next, and the third and last in November, 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation, the French Government was to assume the same attitude of non-intervention, in regard to Mexico, as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor, since that agreement, that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly-appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward, on the ninth day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant-General of the Army of the United States, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with the Republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government.

Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when, on the twenty-second of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in the ensuing Spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, so soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

I cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States. The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that, with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The ex-

pressions of the Emperor and people of France, warrant a hope that the traditionary friendship between the two countries might, in that case, be renewed and permanently restored.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoliations committed on the high seas by the French authorities, in the exercise of belligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the Government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent wars on this continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to direct the manner in which claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time.

OUR DEMANDS ON GREAT BRITAIN.

It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the disposition of the two governments, it is manifest that good-will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good-faith and neutrality, shall be restored between the respective nations.

THE FENIAN INVASION.

On the sixth of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned, by proclamation, against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military, and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, have been captured, and have been brought to trial, as for a capital offence, in the Province of Canada. Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing the maxim of government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government, in behalf of the convicted persons, as, being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offences in Canada; and a discontinuance of the prosecutions which were instituted in the Courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition has been directed.

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but as also in a great measure foreign from the United States in its causes, character, and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British Province on this continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as these laws remain upon our statute-books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly, or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal.

A REPRESENTATION WANTED FOR GREECE.

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events that are transpiring in the eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece.

POLITICAL EXPLANATION.

This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute political right of self-expatriation, and a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the European States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such of their subjects as have immigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterward returned on transient visits to their native countries, to the performance of military service in like manner as resident subjects. Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by foreign States, have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European Powers, and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prussia, Italy, and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not practically insisted upon it. France has been equally forbearing, and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although evincing increased liberality, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principle, so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by one State fully exempts the native-born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits.

CONCLUSION.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the States and of the people such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is that the peril may be successfully and finally passed, without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences, and the reinauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate Departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1866.

The Columbian.

GEORGE H. MOORE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1866.

IMMIGRATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WHILE there is so much agitation in Northern communities as to the future of the South, it is gratifying to read such evidence as the following of the quiet determination of the Southern people to make their great resources as available as possible. *Work* seems to be uppermost in the minds of the Southern people at the present time, and the many suggestions of application are being received with undivided attention, and put in actual practice.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina, now in session:

At a meeting of the Rowan County Immigration Society, held on the twenty-sixth day of November, instant, the undersigned were appointed a committee to memoralize your honorable body in their behalf, on the subject of the encouragement of immigration to this State from other States of this Union, and from other countries.

The Society does not deem it necessary to go at any considerable length into the reasons which have prompted them to such a course—they must be well known to every member of your honorable body. Suffice it to say that as one of the results of the late disastrous civil war, our State has been left destitute of money with the great mass of our people largely in debt—that the system of labor by which our lands were tilled before the war has been broken up and destroyed—that much of our best population was swept away and destroyed by the war—that since the close of the war much of our laboring white population without any sufficient cause, and, as the Society believe, against their own best interests, have migrated to other States—that much of the colored population, now much less to be relied upon as laborers than before their emancipation, have also died or left the State, and that, as a consequence, our State is now greatly deficient both in capital and labor—that we have but little left us except our fertile lands and vast mineral and other natural resources, without any adequate means for their development.

In consideration of these facts the Society would respectfully suggest to your honorable body the propriety of granting a charter for a company to establish a line of direct communication between one or more of the ports of this State and Europe, with a capital stock of not less than seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of bringing immigrants hither direct from that country. The Society would further urge upon your honorable body to subscribe, in the name of the State, two thirds of the capital stock of said company. The Society for many reasons which cannot be stated here, are of opinion that, with proper management, such an enterprise would sustain itself, if indeed, it would not pay a handsome dividend to the stockholders. The Society, of course, contemplate that the steamers composing this line shall also be employed in the export and import trade, as well as in the importation of emigrants.

But if no dividends should be derived from it, and even if the capital stock itself should ultimately be lost, of which the Society entertains no fears, it will yet prove of immense advantage to the State. If once a tide of immigration can be turned to our State from other countries, the Society believe that it will stop the migration of our citizens to other States. And not only this, but the Society believe that in that event a tide of immigration will be directed hither from the Northern States.

Northern capital, the society believe, will then seek investment in our valuable agricultural and mineral lands, and be also largely employed in manufacturing purposes, for which the vast and extensive water power of our State affords the greatest facilities. The result of all this, the Society believe, would be to greatly improve our system of agriculture, build up for our people a home market, and finally to make our good old State what nature intended she should be—one of the foremost States of this Union. These considerations, and the large amount of wealth thus to be brought into, and created in our State, and the consequent diminution of taxes to our present population must, the Society think, be reasons of sufficient weight to induce your honorable body to give the subject that consideration which its great importance demands.

In conclusion the Society would again urge upon your favorable consideration the plan proposed.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants.

WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
JAMES C. SMYTHE,
J. W. HALL,
LEWIS HANES,
JAMES H. ENNIS,
Committee on behalf of the Rowan County Immigration Society.

SALISBURY, N. C. November 27, 1866.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1866.

DEAR CAPTAIN,—I suppose that after so long a silence yourself and readers have forgotten the existence of your correspondent, but I shall make no apologies, as perchance they might not be so well appreciated as a still further continuance in my taciturnity.

The city has again fairly aroused from its Summer siesta, and there is every indication of a busy season during the present session of Congress. While we have Ristori, the representative of high tragedy, at one end of the Avenue, we may expect the usual amount of low comedy at the other; a fair exemplification of which was shown on Monday in Thad. Stevens's motion to adjourn during the reading of the President's Message.

The Message, by the way, has given general satisfaction from its moderation and dignity of tone. The election of a delegate from the District as proposed by it meets with many argument *pro* and *con;* the former going to show that with a delegate in Congress the interests of the District would receive more attention, from its being his particular duty, while the latter argue that what is now in some degree a duty of every member would in the event of such election be devolved upon one individual who would perforce be obliged to succumb under the crushing weight of petitions cast upon him, or shunning a Tarpeian fate, neglect the many to promote the advancement of the few.

The grand mass meeting and banquet given on Monday, as a welcome to the returning Congress, must have been intensely gratifying to the ultra-Radicals, in spite of its sombre color, nine tenths of the procession consisting of our colored brethren. The procession, after a thorough airing through different parts of the city, wended its way to the Fair building on Seventh Street, cheering the lager beer establishment, when opposite it, of General (?) Gearhardt (don't laugh, Captain), its grand marshal, where the feasting was kept up until an early hour in the morning. All was not harmony and concord, as several arrests were necessary to be made in order to preserve the peace, in spite of the soothing effect of one of Forney's usually *temperate* speeches.

The city is filling up rapidly, the usual concomitants of Congress, lobby-men and hangers-on, being fully represented. Hotel and boarding-house keepers, *et. al.*, are preparing for the taking in of strangers in a scriptural manner or otherwise as the occasion may demand.

I will endeavor to send you a chronicle of passing events, at more regular intervals than heretofore, during the present session. A. M.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

THE question, whether the constitutional amendment shall be adopted, involves a subject vastly more important than the immediate changes which these amendments are designed to effect. The first and great question is, can we amend the Constitution rightfully, so as to take from any State a power which it has not voluntarily granted to the United States? Does the provision in the Constitution, which authorizes its amendment, mean that a majority of two thirds in Congress and three fourths of the States have the power to make a monarchy out of the republic, and that the minority of the people and States are bound to submit to such a fundamental change?

If the power of alteration extends as far as now assumed for the purposes of these proposed amendments, then it is plain that the power also extends to the complete obliteration of States. The exception in the Constitution forbidding amendments which would deprive a State of its equal representation in the Senate can itself be amended and erased. The provision that no State shall be divided without its consent can be amended and erased. It is as easy to make New York two States, and New England one State, as it is to pass these amendments now before the people. If these are passed the precedent will be established. There will then be no limit to the changes which, in political excitement, will be urged on by Radical men on both sides. It is therefore the very body of the Constitution which is now in danger.

We beseech the Radical leaders to face this great truth and give it due attention. The future of this country is not within the view of living prophets; but there are innumerable reasons for the belief that the majority of more than a million now opposing the radical measures will in time gain the power in Congress and in the States. When that time comes, there is every reason to suppose that a sectional party will again spring up. That sectional party, however, will not maintain Northern against Southern interests. It will in all probability be a party in which the South and the West will be united against the Northeast. The grand questions of political economy, which are to be the controlling questions in our country, will be very likely to enlist men in the manufacturing and consuming parts of the country, while the interests of the producers will tend to bind them together in other parts of the country. The South and West are more homogeneous than the South and the Northeast. The people of the South and West are much alike, especially along our great rivers, where they have a great deal of intercommunication. In that day of which we speak, a firm, unalterable Constitution will be an invaluable guarantee to the East and the North. A weak Constitution, easily amended, the subject of all the winds of popular caprice, will be as useless as the paper on which it is printed. Adopt these amendments now, and we shall have established a precedent which takes all the strength and firmness of the Constitution away from it, and deprives it of the vital force, which force is necessary to permanence.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY.

THERE never was a period in the history of any country when it was more difficult to foresee what a year or even a few months may bring forth. The speculations of the wisest have been bawked in all that related to the war and its consequences. The most far-sighted have been as much at fault, since the war ended, as when it was raging. In the early period of the peace, things looked hopefully, and, under the benign influences of a patriotic President, the wounds between the sections seemed to be rapidly healing. But, ever since his constitutional policy has been trodden under foot by Congress, matters have been getting worse, and apprehensions have been expressed by men of the soberest judgment, that the party passions now raging so furiously will terminate in a civil war, extending throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. We are not of the despairing school, but it does seem to us that the great chasm made by the late war is not going to be as readily bridged over as we had believed and hoped; that the earthquake, whose rumblings have not yet subsided, but seem to be increasing, has given a shock not only to our institutions, but to the character of our people, and that we are not what we were—a nation prizing constitutional liberty and representative government above all other human blessings; that, at the present moment, the public mind is rather yearning for stability, for repose, for security of property and of life, than for the semblance of free forms, without the substance. There is pervading all men's thoughts an uneasy apprehension that there is at this moment no great interest of society which is not set completely at the mercy of fanaticism and party passion. The approaching session of Congress, it is feared, will add fresh causes of disquiet and alarm, and the call for the "veterans of the Republic" to protect that body against a danger which does not exist, is among the most ominous signs of the times. Whither are we tending? Farther and farther every day from the old land-marks of the Constitution, from old principles, ideas, and traditions; but where and how will our voyage terminate? There are many people who are beginning to feel careless whether Congress gives us republicanism or monarchy, centralization or State rights, so they give us something definite and permanent.—*Baltimore Transcript.*

A NEW ERA OF "SOUTHERN CHIVALRY."

IT is evident that a new spirit has been evoked in the South by the circumstances of the times, which must result in substantial benefits to that section of our common country. The system of slave labor having been overthrown by the rude shock of war, thousands of young men who, under the old *regime* of what was called the "Southern Chivalry," had been taught to despise labor and laborious business pursuits, now realize the necessity of earning a subsistence for themselves, and their mothers and sisters. And many of them have, in the spirit of true chivalry, risen with the emergency, casting away ingrained prejudices and assuming the proper responsibilities of the hour, entered upon their duties manfully. Incited by an honorable pride, many have put their hands to the plough on their paternal acres, determined that those who have a right to look to them for support shall have it. These young men are the true chivalry of the South; their conduct shames that of those who abandon their native soil to seek adventures in other lands, or those who loaf and swagger about, masking their indolence under a pretended chivalrous pride.

There is a capital field in the South for her young men to distinguish themselves in, and to prove how "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." Let them take hold of work resolutely, begin at the foundation, and build themselves a great edifice of agricultural and mechanical prosperity. There is a great lack of capital in the South, but this gives them immunity from the evils of speculation. Capital will follow when hard labor has been intelligently applied to the soil of those remarkable agricultural regions. They have the best cotton and tobacco lands in the world, and with these they can secure riches and pecuniary independence if they will discard their old prejudices against industry. We observe that the Southern presses are exhorting their young men to stay at home and develop the resources of their own States, by working diligently themselves, and availing themselves of such labor as can be procured, until their waste places are built up and plenty shall again smile upon the land. This is good advice, and if the young men of the South follow it they will be in a condition to snap their fingers at the politicians and "the rest of mankind."—*National Republican.*

IT is rumored that the Imperial Commission appointed to consider the reorganization of the French army will report in favor of adopting the Prussian military system.

A HUMAN CURIOSITY.

HAMILTON, Ohio, has a relic of the past. It exists, or rather he exists in the person of an old negro, familiarly known as Tom. A regular, genuine African negro is Tom; not one of the half colored evidences of Southern civilization, but a thorough Guinea negro, with the thick lips and flat nose betokening his origin, and with all the eccentricities of speech, action, and manner characteristic of his race. He was brought to this country in a slaver some time near the close of the last century, though at what precise time it is difficult to say, as Tom's ideas regarding dates are rather confused. Indeed, it is impossible to fix upon his precise age. In reply to a query upon this point he "reckoned he must be about five hundred." But judging from other data, it is probable Tom is somewhere between ninety-five and a hundred years of age. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, which occurred in 1781, or eighty-five years ago. He says he was "right smart of a boy" at that time, and allowing his "right smart" to be ten years, it would make Tom ninety-five years old, which is probably not far from the actual age of this venerable and veritable descendant of Ham.

The chief interest attaching to Tom is the fact that he was present at the historical event above named, where he saw General Washington, of whom his recollection is quite distinct, and his admiration intense. He is duly sensible that there are few, if indeed, a single person now surviving who witnessed that scene, and it confers upon him no small sense of importance. He was owned at the time by a planter living in the vicinity of Yorktown, whither he had been brought soon after landing from the slaver at some point on the Carolina coast.

As might be expected from the nature and character of the African, the imposing display attendant upon the surrender made a deep impression upon his memory, and he relates with considerable minuteness the details of the affair. The red coats of the British particularly struck his fancy, and he describes with much gusto and satisfaction the ceremony of grounding arms, giving an illustration of the ceremony with his iron-pointed walking-staff. Washington passed near where Tom was standing on the occasion, mounted, he says, on a white horse, and looked "mighty grand."

From his earnestness and minuteness of description, it is clear Tom is a truthful witness, and perhaps the only one left in the land. He is still stout, considering his advanced age, and bids fair to live out another decade of Winters. In pleasant weather he passes much of his time sunning himself in front of a saloon on High Street, whose friendly proprietor provides him with a comfortable arm-chair. He has a highly-developed taste for whiskey, and no one need complain of his refusal of an invitation. Altogether Tom is a genuine eccentricity and relic.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE CONDITION OF MEXICO.

THE sum of what may be drawn from the conflicting reports from Mexico is that the French are really preparing to evacuate the country, and that Maximillian is trying to get away as fast as he can. Napoleon has ordered his aids to hurry up the evacuation, and his Minister has given our Government a list of the vessels which have actually sailed, or are sailing from France, to take the troops home. This, next to the actual embarkation of the troops, is the most satisfactory news that we could have.

Maximillian's baggage is at Vera Cruz, and that uncrowned King himself is at Orizaba, where he has been living for three weeks as a private gentleman, in which station we wish him all the happiness and prosperity his most sanguine dreams call for.

The French now hold the Capital, Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Orizaba as their only possessions in the country. They are said to be fortifying the latter place as an impregnable stronghold. Why they should be doing this when they are going to give up the post so soon is one of the mysteries that seem to surround all Franco-Mexican questions and facts.

A great victory of the Liberals is announced in the capture of Jalapa on the sixth. The place was strongly fortified and garrisoned, and was taken after a cannonading of several days.

After the evacuation the country will most need quiet till the government can be organized and a regular election held which shall decide upon the claims of Juarez, Ortega, and all other aspirants. To this end it is but just that those who are fighting her battles shall be protected until election day from the incursion of schemers from our territory. After that it should be left to take care of itself.

AMATRIMONIAL SQUABBLE.

A RATHER singular case of matrimonial infelicity came before Justice Walther yesterday morning. A young Englishman, eighteen years of age, named Robert Whitton, was arraigned before the justice on a peace warrant sued out by his wife, who is about sixteen years old. A couple of ballet-girls figured in the proceedings, and took a lively interest in the affair.

About a year ago young Whitton was living in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. At the same time Miss Lucy Armstrong was leading an unquiet life in Cincinnati with her mother. For some cause, not necessary to explain, Lucy left her mother and went to Pittsburg. She there became acquainted with Whitton, and an intimacy sprang up between them.

The young girl was in needy circumstances, and received assistance from the English boy, for which she was, of course, grateful. Last Summer Lucy and her mother and Whitton came to this city, and on the seventh of July the lovers were married by Justice Niermeier, without the consent, it is alleged, of the mother. For a time they lived happily. Whitton obtained a situation as waiter at the "Hotel de Paris," on Fifth Street, and Lucy and her mother were engaged at the Museum. The young wife became acquainted with the ballet-girls at the Museum, and by their influence was induced to separate from her husband. A reconciliation was effected, but they soon quarrelled again, and once more separated. A short time ago Whitton went to Cincinnati, and made arrangements to remove with his wife to that city; but on returning he could not find her. He introduced himself to some of the detectives, and stated that he was in search of his sister, who was supposed to be in a house of ill-fame. He put up at the Southern Hotel, and obtained credit by telling the story of his erring sister. At length he discovered the whereabouts of his wife, who had her effects packed up ready to start for Cincinnati. Whitton took an axe, and going to his wife's room, threatened to kill her. For this she had him arrested, but when the case came before the jury, the young husband cried like a child, imputing the blame to the two ballet-girls, that the jury acquitted him, and last night he was arrested and taken to the calaboose on a charge of vagrancy, and if it is proved that he has been sponging at the hotels, he will probably be sent to the workhouse.—*St. Louis Democrat of November 17.*

MEMORIAL FOR THE RELEASE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE following is the memorial to the President adopted by the Texas Legislature, asking for the release of Jefferson Davis:

To his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

The people of Texas, through their Senators and Representatives, deeply sympathizing with the misfortune of their fellow-citizen, Jefferson Davis, in his deprivation of those comforts which are found in the responses of loved ones around the domestic fireside, can only express to your Excellency the sorrow common to all the people of the Southern States at his continued confinement in prison, and the unfortunate circumstances which have thus far prevented his trial, if, indeed, he is a criminal.

In view of the fact that Jefferson Davis became the chosen leader of an unsuccessful revolution by the universal acclaim of the people of the States engaged in it—none participating more actively than the people of Texas, and none more willing to share the burdens of that revolution, or accept, in good faith, the determination of its issues—in view, too, of the fact that your Excellency has long since issued your proclamation, declaring the restoration of peace throughout all the States; and in view also of the enlightened progress which, at this day, marks the onward march of the American people, the longer confinement of Jefferson Davis is, in the opinion of your memorialists, believed to be in violation of the spirit of the age, and of the promptings of Christianity. Have not the demands of justice been already satisfied? "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord." Is the vindication of the national power still further necessary? Has not the sword terribly accomplished the work? "A land reddened with blood—homes devastated and desolate—cities and towns with little left but blackened, broken, and empty walls—fields once rich with harvests and crops now silent, waste, and barren—are sufficiently eloquent for that purpose." Visit not further punishment upon the person of him whose pardon we earnestly entreat. The dark clouds of war which for four years enveloped our beloved country, have passed away. We anticipate much from the wise and prudent administration of your Excellency. May we not entertain the hope that Jefferson Davis will be permitted to breathe once more the atmosphere of freedom—that he will be again restored to that people who, having rejoiced with him in a period of prosperity, now sorrow for him in the hour of adversity?

As the crowning act of magnanimity of the great and chivalrous people whom you represent, release the prisoner, so that the last vestige of animosity between the two sections of our common country may be removed, and then the thrilling notes of gladness will accompany the magic voice of peace.

This we ask in the name of the people of Texas.

AN AGED LADY MURDERED.

A SHOCKING outrage was perpetrated at Bowling Green recently (says the Nashville *Dispatch*) in the murder by three negroes of an old lady named Mrs. Sill. On the preceeding Saturday she visited a lawyer's office in that town, and while there mentioned to the lawyer in the hearing of three negroes—one named Lewis—that she had sixty-five dollars in money at home, about a mile from town. On Monday morning, the widow's son, a little fellow, went into the field, and after a little, the weather being cold, was compelled to return for his shoes. On entering the house he was horror struck at finding his mother lying upon the floor dead, and covered with her blood. Her head had been split open and her body frightfully gashed in various parts by an axe. By his outcries he soon aroused the neighbors, and immediate search was made for the authors of the terrible crime. The ground being soft and yielding from the rains, human tracks were soon discovered. It was noticed that one track was made by a shoe run down at the side, and having three heavy nails and a break across the middle of the shoe. These peculiarities soon led to the detection of one of the perpetrators of the awful murder. The startling news sped to Bowling Green on lightening wings, and when it reached the ears of the lawyer whom the murdered lady had visited on Saturday, he gave information of the presence of the three negro men. They were at once apprehended, and upon the negro Lewis was found a shoe corresponding precisely with the tracks leading from the poor victim's house. The wretches are in jail at Bowling Green.

THERE is a constant stream of settlers pouring into the Southwestern States from the North.

A TEXAS lady being asked at a New York dinner table to drink a toast to General Butler, consented, and as her glass contained about a drop of wine, she raised it to her lips and said, "Here's a *drop* for Butler."

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

THE OPENING OF THE SECOND SESSION THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

DURING the proceedings of the House on Monday Representative Stevens sought to adjourn, and when he was reminded that the President's Message was soon expected, he suggested that it be read from a local newspaper, extra copies of which had been distributed before even the President's Private Secretary had reached the Capitol, and when the official message itself was communicated, he unsuccessfully endeavored to have the reading postponed till Tuesday. It was not until quarter past two that the document was transmitted, previous to which time telegrams were received here that copious extracts from and the message itself were circulating in other cities. It is proper to repeat in this connection that advance copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents were sent hence to the principal cities by the Washington agent of the New York Associated Press, and that the seals were not to be broken until full official authority was given to do so, and this was at an hour when there could be no premature disclosure of their contents, against which the most solemn honor was pledged, nor is it shown that any of the agents disregarded the obligation imposed. When the Clerk of the the House began to read the Message, copies in pamphlet form were supplied to the members, who hurriedly approached the distributing messenger for their supply.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Postmaster-General's report shows that the liabilities for mail service in the late insurgent States for the year ending thirtieth June last, were only seventy-five thousand three hundred and eighty three dollars in excess of the net revenue from postage in that section.

FULL ATTENDANCE.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Boynton, the roll of members was called by States, and one hundred and forty-six were found to be present. The greatest number of absentees from any one State was from New York, only fifteen of the thirty-one members being present. Only four were absent from entire New England.

NEW MEMBERS.

Six new members were sworn in, viz.: Messrs. Campbell, Abnell, and Hawkins, of Tennessee, who were not sworn last session because of failure to appear; and A. H. Ward, successor to Green Clay Smith; Elijah Hise, successor to Henry Grider; and Lovell H. Rousseau, who succeeds himself—all of Kentucky.

FORMAL BUSINESS.

The first business in order was the usual formalities of informing the Senate and the President that the House was in session and ready to receive any communication the latter might have to make. E. B. Washburne headed the House Committee, and at half-past twelve o'clock they departed to perform their mission.

REGULAR BUSINESS—IMPORTANT BILLS.

Regular business being then in order, the ball opened and for about an hour there was a lively and interesting scene.

Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, first got the floor, and introduced a bill to repeal the thirteenth section of the act, "To suppress rebellion, etc.," of July seventeenth, 1862, known as the Amnesty Act, whence the President derives his power to pardon rebels. Under the suspension of the rules and the operation of the previous question, the bill was passed by ayes 111, nays 29. Quite a buzz of excitement followed this summary action, and it was generally accepted as a fair indication of the spirit of Congress toward the President.

Then followed Mr. Boutwell's bill to sell the Treasury gold at the rate of two millions per week until it left forty-two millions in the Treasury.

Mr. Kelly's bill to organize the Department of the Revenue, and give the Chief-Justice the appointing power.

Mr. Schenck's bill to change the convening of Congress from the first Monday in December to the fourth day of March.

Mr. Stevens's bill to regulate removals from office.

Mr. Broomall's bill to regulate appointments to office.

Mr. Boutwell's resolution calling for the correspondence relative to the discovery and capture of John H. Surratt, in which Mr. Boutwell smells a rat.

A bill by Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, who fought the increase of pay last session most sturdily, to repeal that clause of the Appropriation Bill.

A resolution by Mr. Laflin, instructing the Printing Committee to inquire into the expediency of selecting the Public Printer by Congress, which was passed before he knew it.

A resolution by Mr. M'Koe, going into the Mexican question, which he finally consented to postpone until Tuesday, at the solicitation of General Banks, who urged that perhaps the Message not yet read would throw light upon the subject.

Administrator's Notice—Letters of administration on the estate of Abraham Rosbow, late of Fishing Creek Township, in the County of Columbia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the said estate to present them to

DIANA ROBBINS,
JACKSON LABOUR.

Fishing Creek, October 24, 1866.-6t

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stohner agent for the sale of my ale, porter, brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price (and with the same articles) as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

Estate of Abraham Mensch, deceased.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Abraham Mensch, late of Locust Township, in the County of Columbia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make the same known without delay, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to

ANZI CRAIG or
CHARLES MENSCH,
Roaring Creek P.O., Columbia County, Pa.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THERE was a fair attendance at Court this week. Below will be found a synopsis of proceedings.

Mr. William Krickbaum has been appointed Commissioner's Clerk, *vice* Mr. Robert Fruit, removed.

WE trust no one will fail to read the excellent Message of the President, to be found on the first and second pages of our paper.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK AND CO. dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank) Philadelphia.

WE have just room this week to acknowledge the receipt of *Peterson's Magazine* for January, and the *Galaxy* for December fifteenth. They will be noticed at length in our next issue.

PROFESSOR BELDING has established a dancing-school at Snyder's Hall in this place. His method of teaching appears to be a progressive one, and we can safely recommend his school to the attention of our citizens. There is an opportunity for a number to avail themselves of his superior abilities, and we advise them to take advantage of it.

BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE. —*To the Board of Trustees.*—The undersigned having been appointed by your Board of Committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer of said Board, beg leave to report that they have examined his accounts and vouchers and find that all the money collected from the stockholders has been paid out for material and labor for the building. The Committee visited the building in company with some of the stockholders, who joined the Committee in expressing perfect confidence in the manner in which the building is being put up. The material in the way of foundation stone, lumber, etc., is better than the contract calls for, and the Committee are well satisfied that the contractor intends that the building shall be second to none in the State, for the purpose for which it is designed. In conclusion, your Committee would congratulate the stockholders and community upon the prospect of having a High School that will confer not only honor upon those who attend but upon the town and county. Your Committee would suggest that the advanced state of the work requires the prompt payment of the several installments called in by the Board, and that Mr. Wolf, the Collector appointed, be instructed to proceed with the collection immediately. All of which is respectfully submitted. JOHN G. FREEZE, ROBERT F. CLARK, JOHN WOLF, Committee.

BLOOMSBURG, December 3, 1866.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—*Monday, December* 3.—Court met at ten o'clock, present, Hon. William Elwell, President Judge, and his Associates, Iram Derr and Peter K. Herbein. Jacob S. Evans, Daniel Neyhard, and Rudolph Shuman, appointed Tipstaves.s

John G. Freeze, Esq., appointed auditor to distribute balance in hands of B. F. Hartman, administrator of Michael Reichelderfer.

Ephraim H. Little, Esq., appointed auditor to distribute balance in hands of Reuben Fahringer, executor of Peter Monover, deceased.

Robert F. Clark, Esq., appointed auditor on acceptions filed to the account of Elida John, executor of John Walter, deceased.

Mary J. Manning, by her next friend, Amos Harlan, *vs.* Andrew J. Manning, *alias* subpœna of divorce.

Enos Pealer *vs.* E. B. Pursel, Hiram Trousue, and W. A. Barton. Judgment for plaintiff.

Commonwealth *vs.* William Albertson, defendant, and Jacob Gerard, held in twelve hundred dollars for appearance of defendant at next sessions.

Henry Hosler and wife *vs.* Charles Schlusser and wife. Action in slander. Verdict for plaintiff for five dollars and costs.

Commonwealth *vs.* William Beaver. Indictment, larceny. A true bill.

Tuesday, December 4.—M. M. L'Velle appointed commissioner to take deposition of witnesses in case of Rachel Morgan *vs.* Richard Morgan. Divorce case.

Commonwealth *vs.* James S. Chemberlin. Indictment, assault with intent to kill. Sentenced to pay costs.

Commonwealth *vs.* Abraham Pealer. Forfeiture as to John Witmoyer stricken off.

Commonwealth *vs.* Abraham Pealer. Indictment, larceny. Jury called. Verdict, guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted.

Commonwealth *vs.* Harrison Heavner. Indictment, mayhem. A true bill. Harrison Heavner and John Heavner, his bail, held in fifteen hundred dollars each for appearance of defendant at next sessions.

Commonwealth *vs.* Peter M. Traugh. Indictment, assault and battery. A true bill.

Wednesday, December 5.—The appointment of John G. Freeze as auditor to the exceptions to the account in the estate of William Edwards stricken off.

John G. Freeze appointed auditor to make distribution among creditors of James Gibson, deceased, in the hands of Abraham Young, his administrator.

Commonwealth *vs.* Sanderson Backman. Indictment, larceny. Not a true bill.

John Hinterliter *vs.* John Jameson. Civil suit. Jury called. Verdict for plaintiff for ninety-one dollars and twenty-five cents.

Commonwealth *vs.* Lewis Bonner. Indictment, rejecting the vote of a qualified citizen. A true bill. Lewis Bonner and Robert Gorrell each held in two hundred dollars for appearance of defendant at next sessions.

Commonwealth *vs.* Sylvester Hoffman. Indictment, rejecting the vote of a qualified citizen. A true bill. Sylvester Hoffman and Robert Gorrell each held in two hundred dollars for appearance of defendant at next sessions.

Commonwealth *vs.* Michael Stine. Indictment, assault and battery. Not a true bill. The prosecutrix, Margaret Knapp, to pay the costs.

Commonwealth *vs.* William. Beaver. Indictment, larceny. Jury called. Verdict, not guilty.

Commonwealth *vs.* Peter M. Traugh. Indictment, assault and battery. Jury called. Verdict, guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted.

Thursday, December 6.—Commonwealth *vs.* William Beaver. Recognizance, assault and battery, etc. Dismissed as unfounded.

George S. Coleman appointed auditor to report facts on application of sale of real estate of Sarah Eves, a minor, at private sale.

Samuel Snyder, Sheriff, acknowledged deed to Evan Jones for fifty-six acres of land, in Pine Township, as property of John R. Sellers. Acknowledged deed to Aaron M. Clayton, for lot of ground and water privilege in Greenwood, sold as the property of Wilson Ager. Acknowledged deed to John K. Young, for seventy-six acres, more or less, in Sugarloaf Township, as the property of James Sickle, deceased.

Commonwealth *vs.* Ann Doran. Recognizance, threatening to take life. Dismissed as unfounded.

Commonwealth *vs.* Peter M. Traugh. Sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs of prosecution.

Jacob Remley *vs.* the Catawissa Railroad Company. Jury called and sworn. Plaintiff moved to amend his declaration. Defendant surprised. Cause continued.

Friday, December 7.—William A. Case, *et. al., vs.* Township of Centre. Action in debt. Jury called and sworn. Verdict for plaintiff for sixty-one dollars and eleven cents.

Greenwood Township *vs.* Samuel Bogart. Action to recover on subscription to bounty fund. Jury called and sworn.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$3 00
Rye "	1 25
Corn "	75
Flour per barrel	16 00
Cloverseed	5 00
Flaxseed	2 75
Butter	45
Eggs	25
Tallow	14
Potatoes	90
Dried Apples	3 00
Pork	16
Hams	25
Sides and Shoulders	18
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	25 00

MARRIED.

On Thursday, November 29, by Rev. H. C. Munro, CHARLES LITTLE to SARAH A. SMITH, both of Hemlock Township.

On November 22, by Rev. William J. Eyer, L. J. LEIBY, of Montour Township, to JULIANA CROSSLEY, of Cooper Township.

On December 2, by the same, JACOB ERTLE to REBECCA NAGLE, both of Franklin Township.

DIED.

In Espy, November 20, HANNAH, wife of James Lake, Esq., aged 61 years, 2 months, and 12 days.

In Sugarloaf, November 20, JOHN FRITZ, aged 70 years, 1 month, and 10 days.

In Danville, November 18, of cholera morbus, MARY ANN, wife of Henry Ammerman, aged 52 years.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE of DANIEL W. MONTGOMERY, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Daniel W. Montgomery, late of Orangeville, Columbia County, have been granted by the Register of Columbia County to Peter Ent, of Light Street, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate either on note or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay. PETER ENT, Executor.
dec1-6t

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lower room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

such as

DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVERCOATS, PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS, NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTIN

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and

SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

oct6-ly J. W. CHEMBERLAIN

OUR STARCH GLOSS

is the only article used by

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, LAUNDRIES, AND THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES,

It gives a beautiful polish, making the iron pass smoothly over the cloth, saving MUCH TIME and labor. Goods done up with it keep clean much longer, consequently will not wear out so soon.

IT MAKES OLD LINEN LOOK LIKE NEW.

OUR IMPERIAL BLUE

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

It is soluble in hard as well as soft water. It is put up in the safest, neatest, and most convenient form of any offered to the public.

IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO STREAK THE CLOTHES.

Agents wanted everywhere, to whom we offer extraordinary inducements. Address

NEW YORK STARCH GLOSS CO.,
sep1-3-6m-eow 218 Fulton Street, New York.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Please take notice that I, IRA ROADARMEL, of Centreville, Columbia County, having bought the following list of property from Peter Bower, do declare that it is my intention to hold the same to the said Bower, to wit: four beds; one dozen chairs; one lot of dishes; one cupboard; one bureau; twenty yards of carpet; one cooking stove; one parlor stove; one two-horse wagon; one two-horse carriage; one double set of harness; one single set of harness; two tables two pots. IRA ROADARMEL.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World.

Critical Notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant, Baltimore.*

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellencies of Harper's Magazine —a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each Number contains fully 144 pages of reading-matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Trubner's Guide to American Literature, London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1867.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their perbodicals directly from the office of publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS.

One copy one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the Weekly or Magazine will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Thirty-three Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, post-paid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, post-paid.

*** Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, Franklin Square, New York.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER.—Established 12 years. The only good article for instantly cleaning Kid Gloves. They can be cleaned while upon the hand, and worn immediately. It is Inodorous, one bottle will clean 35 pairs. Price 35 cents. Retailed by most Druggists and Fancy Stores. Wholesale by Demas Barnes & Co., F. C. Wells & Co., and others, New York. nov24-6m

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, Of American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, etc.

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We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 200 varieties from 20 cents to $50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.

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Our Catalogue embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.

Photographers and others ordering goods C.O.D., will please remit 25 per cent. of the amount with their order.

*** The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. nov17-1y

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, John Ashleman, Administrator of William W. Roberts, late of Jackson Township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain piece, parcel, or tract of land, situate in Jackson Township, in the county aforesaid, containing thirty-seven acres more or less, adjoining lands of Samuel Roberts on the south and west, lands of Silas M'Henry on the north, lands of Franklin Nagle on the east, on which are erected a two-story frame dwelling-house, a small log barn, and other outbuildings. A good spring of water at the door of the dwelling. The above property is mostly cleared land. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the Township of Jackson and county aforesaid. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

BLOOMSBURG, October 13, 1866.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of one fourth of the purchase money shall be paid at the striking down of the property; the one fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute; and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation *ni. si.* Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

oct20-6t JOHN ASHLEMAN, Adm'r.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Columbia, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday, 3d day of December next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following real estate, to wit: All that certain piece or tract of land situate in Sugarloaf Township, Columbia County, containing seventy-six acres more or less, bounded on the south by lands of Joshua Hess; on the west by land of David Kocher; on the north by lands of Jeremiah Hess; and on the east by lands of James Roberts, whereon is erected an old log barn with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of JANE SICKLE, Administratrix of James Sickle.

ALSO

A certain tract of land situate in Catawissa Township, Columbia County, containing twenty-four acres, more or less, bounded on the east by lands of Jacob Drumheller, on the south by lands of Solomon Fageley, and on the north and west by lands of Gideon Arndt, whereon are erected a log house and a frame stable with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of BENJAMIN J. FOLK.

ALSO

A lot of ground and water privilege, situate in Greenwood Township, Columbia County, containing eighty-eight rods, more or less, bounded on the north by lands of —— Moore, and on the west, south, and east by lands of Samuel Albertson, all cleared land, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of WILSON AGER, with notice to *terre tenants.*

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RESTAURANT.

B. H. STOHNER

has fitted up a

FIRST-CLASS EATING SALOON,

where ladies an d gentlemen can be supplied with the delicacies of the season. A supply of

FRESH OYSTERS

always on hand.

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, AND PIES,

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CONFECTIONS

in every style and variety.

NUTS, FRUITS,

and everything usually found in a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September 5. The Faculty of instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. There is a preparatory class for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to be self-sustaining, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The School was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 5,000 volumes.

Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov17-1y

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER,

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON,

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every style of

FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable prices asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS CAN BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES,

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBURG.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware,
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

HENRY GIGER

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE,

at his old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best goods ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and prices:

Men's calf boots, fine	$5 00 to 6 00
" kip, double sole	3 75 to 5 75
Boys' child's boots	1 75 to 3 75
Men's glove kid, Congress, &c.	2 50 to 3 75
" " Balmoral shoes	1 90 to 3 00
Men's, women's, boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters	1 75 to 3 75
Women's glove kids, very fine	3 25 to 3 75
" fine goat morocco balmorals	2 50 to 3 00
" men's morocco and calf shoes	1 75 to 2 50
" common shoes	1 00 to 1 50
Misses' and child's shoes	0 25 to 1 00
Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers	0 25 to 1 00

He also keeps a great variety of

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS

of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.

Remember the address is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,

HENRY GIGER.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,

second door below Hartman's, Main Street.

Just received a new stock of

ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS, CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS and every variety of articles usually kept in a FANCY STORE.

Also

SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES, SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,

and a large lot of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS, BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

and a general and well-selected assortment of

PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

A. D. WEBB.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES, MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

He is also prepared to make Moves of all sizes and patterns, Pinions, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILLMYER.

LUNGKICH & SMITH,

WHOLESALE CHECK BOOKS, No. 25 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
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GRAND OPENING

or

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

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GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & COX,
McKELVY, NEAL & COX,
McKELVY, NEAL & COX,
McKELVY, NEAL & COX,
McKELVY, NEAL & COX,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets.

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respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.

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A. M. RUPERT

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FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swaim's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also

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Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."

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The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and the proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accommodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

GOOD NEWS FOR EVERYBODY.

Owing to the late fall in gold,

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has reduced his prices to suit all buyers, either at wholesale or retail. If you want

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES, CRACKERS, CANNED FRUIT, DRIED FRUIT, WOODENWARE, FISH, BEANS, CHEESE, FLOUR, FEED, &c., &c. &c.,

give me a call. EPHRAIM W. ELWELL.

J. B. PURSEL,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

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W. M. MONROE & CO.,

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Manufacturers of

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give notice that they are prepared to accommodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

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The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business position.

Conveyances run to all trains between the Exchange Hotel and the cars. A careful driver, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASELOW.

Bloomsburg, March 27, 1866.

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A SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SOCIETY, AND ART.

The Round Table is established for the unflinching discussion of the subjects named in its title. Its purpose is to be utterly fearless and untrammelled in forming its opinions, and to collect the most brilliant and scholarly writers in the country to give them expression. Some may occasionally be displeased by the tone and spirit wherein this is done, but we beg all such to consider—in the words of Mr. Ruskin—how much less harm is done in the world by ungraceful boldness than by untimely fear.

The Round Table is independent in politics, and it will not hesitate to condemn or to sustain such men or measures of whatever sect, clique, or party as may seem to the editors to be from time to time in a position of antagonism or otherwise to the material interests either of the metropolitan community or to those of the whole common country.

The Round Table exists to serve the public, not individuals, and contributors are requested to avoid personal puffery and animadversion of every kind. Vigorous writers and able special correspondents are regularly employed, but the columns of the paper are open to merit, let it come whence it may.

Articles may be sent through any channel, but we will heed no personal explanations or discussions respecting them; moreover, we must decline to keep forward to return unaccepted MSS., and to this rule we will make no exception.

*** Persons ordering subscriptions will please enclose in every case money orders. Address all communications to

THE ROUND TABLE,
oct6-tf 132 Nassau Street, New York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.—ANN S. STEPHENS'S NEW BOOK!

THE SOLDIER'S ORPHANS. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, author of "Fashion and Famine," "The Gold Brick," "The Old Homestead," "Silent Struggles," "Mary Derwent," "Rejected Wife," "The Heiress," "The Wife's Secret," etc.

This new book, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, has been pronounced by all to be by far the best and most interesting ever written by her. It appeared in monthly instalments in "Peterson's Magazine" during the last year, having been completed in the December number, where it proved to be the most popular, powerful, and successful novel that has ever appeared in that Magazine, and it is now published complete and handsomely, in one large duodecimo volume, uniform with the "Gold Brick," "Fashion and Famine," and the other works of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens published by us. It will no doubt prove to be the most popular and successful work that

UNDER THE SEA.

The breeze that floats o'er the waters wide,
The wind that roars o'er the swelling tide,
Do you know what they sing to me?
They sing of a lofty head laid low,
A heart that ceased beating long ago
Under the sea.

Do you know that the waves that break on the shore,
And sighing and sobbing evermore,
Are sighing and sobbing to me?
They are telling, in their sad undertone,
Of a life that went out without a moan,
Under the sea.

Oh, wandering winds! over the silent form
Murmur your sweetest lullaby song,
Gently sloth him to rest.
Oh, surging waves, you should lightly flow
O'er the heart that loved you so,
O'er the brave, true breast.

Oh, pitying sea! on your sandy bed
Softly pillow his fair young head;
Strew his couch with gold;
Let the mermaids ring his funeral bells;
And weave a robe of the rarest shells
To cover him from the cold.

Bring your wealth, oh, seaweed bright!
To trail o'er the eyes that are dead to sight;
Lightly the still form press;
Wreathe and twine, oh, glittering pearls!
In the golden waves and the clustering curls,
No loving hand may caress.

Keep he his sleep, and sweet his rest,
Till the summons shall come from the Isle of the Blest,
The weary spirit to free.
Till up the streets of the City of Gold
Shall wander the feet that once grew cold
Under the sea.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Check-rein for Horses.

THE check-rein may, probably, be of some use in "breaking a colt," and may, perhaps, help to "get up his head," until he has been taught his place; but afterward it can answer no end; except scaring his temper, making him jib, fretting the corners of his mouth, wasting his strength, hurting his wind, injuring his sight, lessening his speed, abridging his services, shortening his days; throwing him down and breaking his knees. All these, it is fearlessly asserted, often proceed from the use of this cruel appendage. When loose the horse's neck is usually extended as straight as his back; in this manner horses would generally work. It is the natural position, and the nearer we approach to it, the better for the animal, for he is then at his ease; and (though little remembered) his pulmonary action or breathing unimpeded. It is absurd to make a bend or angle, if at all acute or sharp, in a waterpipe or hose; so it is absurd, and cruel too, to bend back out of its natural line the windpipe of the horse by the use of the check-rein; in the former case a full volume of water cannot be obtained, in the latter the free breathing of the animal so essential to its comfort, and even to its life) is hindered. The effect of restraining a horse by a check-rein is to prevent him from getting up to the collar. If the bit is in the least degree affected by the check-rein—in other words, if it is not entirely loose in the mouth—the horse is checked, and besides being kept from the free exercise of his strength, he is prevented from leaning the weight of his body into the collar.

There is one infallible proof constantly to be obtained of the cruelty of the use of the check-rein and of its injurious effects, though we believe very few persons are aware of it. Whenever a horse has been worked with a tight check-rein, the corners of his mouth become raw, inflamed, foster, and eventually the mouth becomes enlarged on both sides, in some cases to the extent of two inches. Even before the bit has produced these visible effects, if the corner of the mouth under the bit be touched, the animal will flinch as if from hot iron. Let this be the sign with every master and servant. To what are these enlargements attributable? What causes them? Nothing but the friction of the bit in the effort of the horse to get up to his work. How dreadful to see a horse heavy laden—his neck bent into a perfect curve—his mouth open—his eyes ready to start out of their sockets! The ignorant, though perhaps not cruelly disposed driver, looks on to see how "handsome" his horse appears, and imagines the tossing head, open mouth, and gnashing teeth are signs of game and strength; while on the contrary, they are the most unequivocal evidences of distress and agony. Let any one test the truth of this by loosing the check-rein, and he will immediately go faster, keep his mouth shut, and his head in one steady horizontal position. The draught horses exhibit the most painful examples of the cruelty of using a tight check-rein. Whether at work or standing, they will be found in continual torment—tossing their heads, or resting the weight of them on the bit, and so drawing back the corners of their mouths as nearly to split the ligatures. At work, instead of going on steadily, they bob their heads, feeling the check at every step they take.

How to Make Good Cider.

Good, sound, and ripe apples, washed clean, are the first and indispensable requisites. Speckled and wormy apples, and those dropped from the trees before they are half ripe, and have become tough and insipid, or bitter, can never make good cider. Indeed, a few apples of this description in a bushel of good ones will materially injure the good flavor of all the cider. Grind the apples to a fine pulp, without crushing the seed, which will impart a bitter taste to the cider. The pomace should be kept in a large vat or tub, for at least twenty-four hours before the juice is expressed. If the weather is so cold that fermentation will not start, it will be better to allow the pomace to remain four or five days. If the pomace is pressed soon after the apples are ground, the juice will often be very insipid and light colored, and always destitute of that excellent flavor and rich color which good cider possesses, when the pomace has lain a few days. In the usual way of fermentation, the cider, after becoming perfect, soon becomes hard, and contains more or less vinegar. This can be avoided by taking the same care with cider as with wine. Procure a few glass or india rubber tubes, and fit it closely in a hole bored through a bung, which perfectly fits the barrel. The bung being placed in the bung hole, the other end of the tube is placed below the surface of water contained in a cup or other convenient vessel. If all is tight, the gas liberated in fermentation will pass through the tube, and bubble up through the water. But no air can enter the barrel as long as the end of the tube is covered by the water. When bubbles cease to appear, the fermentation is complete, and the cider may then be racked off into clean barrels and bunged up tight. The fermentation should go on slowly in a cool cellar.

To Pickle Red Cabbage:

TAKE a firth, fresh cabbage, remove the whole of the outer leaves, keeping the ball entire. Cut into four quarters, and subsequently into strips, and place them on a hair seive or a clean, dry cloth, and sprinkle with salt. Let them remain for three days to allow the brine to drain off. After they are thoroughly drained, put them into a clean jar. Take as much vinegar as will cover them, and let it simmer over a slow fire, with allspice, whole black pepper, coarse brown ginger, and a little pimento. When the vinegar is sufficiently flavored let it cool and pour it over the cabbage in the jar, which must be stopped down for use, and kept for three months.

How to Dress Poultry:

To do this "Wendell's Guide" gives us this advice: "Take a knife and sever the artery or jugular vein, in the neck, or take an axe and cut the head off, let it bleed so as to draw all the fever from the fowl in case it have any. Dip the body in boiling water, then pick quick, when through douse the fowl in hot water again, then throw it into a tub of cold water, let it remain three or four minutes; this will make it swell out plump, and will keep twenty-four hours longer than if it was not thrown in the cold water."

WIT AND WISDOM.

WOULDN'T be plucked—the Maryland Swan.

AN honest tale speeds best being plainly told.

SURE to harrow up the sole—Peg ends inside one's boots.

THE natural powers of man cannot distinguish a smaller space of time, than one tenth of a second.

WHEN do your teeth usurp the functions of the tongue? When they are chattering.

BONNETS have become so small that they have ceased to have crowns; three-penny pieces being quite large enough.

WHAT is the difference between an auction and seasickness? One is a sale of effects, the other the effects of a sail.

A YOUNG woman being asked by a politician which party she was most in favor of replied that she preferred a wedding party.

YOU may depend upon it that he is a good man whose intimate friends are all good, and whose enemies are all of a character decidedly bad.

THE great difference between the young and the old is this—the young have the world before them, while the old are behind the world.

ARTEMUS WARD says there are no daily papers published in his town, but there is a ladies' sewing circle, which answers the same purpose.

A TAILOR, having set up his carriage, asked Foote for a motto. "There is one from Hamlet," said the wit, "that will match you to a button-hole: List, list! oh list!"

REVELATION.—I am not more surprised that some revered truths should amaze my understanding, than that the blazing sun should dazzle my eyes.—*Hervey.*

OF all learning, the most difficult department is to unlearn; drawing a mistake or prejudice out of the head is as painful as drawing a tooth, and the patient never thanks the operator.

"Bon, you say you believe most diseases are contagious. How long have you entertained such notions?" "Ever since I sat alongside of a blue girl, and caught the palpitation of the heart."

THE New York *Tribune* says: "If our wife wanted to run away with another man, we would wish her God speed, for we think too much of her to see her want for anything."

"How well he plays for one so young!" said Mrs. Partington, as the organ-boy performed with a monkey before the door; "and how much his little brother looks like him, to be sure."

DIOGENES being asked why it was that philosophers sought the society of the rich, much more than the latter sought theirs, replied: "Because philosophers know what they want, and the others do not."

WORDS are nice things, but they strike hard. We wield them so easily that we are apt to forget their hidden power. Fitly spoken, they fall like the sunshine, the dew, and the summer rain—but when unfitly, like the frost, the hail, and the desolating tempest.

RUSSELL, the singer, was once singing in a provincial town, "The Gambler's Wife," and having uttered the words "Hush! he comes not yet! the clock strikes the hour," when a respectably dressed woman ejaculated, to the astonishment of everybody: "Wouldn't I have fetched him home!"

PEACE.—Christian peace, the peace which Christ gives, the peace which He sheds abroad in the heart, is it aught else than such a glorified harmony—the expelling from man's life of all that was causing disturbance there, all that was hindering him from chiming in with the music of Heaven, all that would have made him a jarring and dissonant note, left out from the great dance and minstrelsy of the spheres, in which now shall mingle forever the consenting tone of redeemed men and elect angels.

EVERY "ant" reproves the sluggard. Every opening "lily" directs us to God. Every successive heave of the ocean wave has written upon it, "No peace for the wicked." Every pure flowing "river" reminds him who stands on its banks that obedience to God will cause his "peace to be like this."

PRAYER.—It is a communion with God. Oh, brethren, prayer is not an apostrophe to woods and wilds and waters. It is not a moan cast forth into the viewless winds, nor a bootless behest expended on a passing cloud. It is not a plaintive cry directed to an empty echo, that can send back nothing but another cry. Prayer is a living heart that speaks in a living ear, the ear of the living God.

A SOLEMN and beautiful thought is expressed in the following: It was related of a well-known divine, who, when living, was called "the Prince of Divines," that, when on his death bed, he was dictating words to an amanuensis, who had written:

"I am still in the land of the living."

"Stop!" said the dying man, "correct that." Say: "I am yet in the land of the dying, but hope soon to be in the land of the living!" Beautiful thought, and it is so. In his closing scene the Christian is enabled to contrast this passing, dying world with that which is to come."

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Wholesale
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AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
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Wall and Curtain Papers, and Stationery generally.

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G. W. CARPENTER, HENSZEY & CO.,
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WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND
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No. 146 North Third Street,
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Wholesale Dealers in
FISH, CHEESE, &c., &c.,
No. 108 North Wharves,
second door above Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.
Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of
McNINCH & SHUMAN,
and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their
STOCK OF DRY GOODS
this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of
HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,
AND GROCERIES,
all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of
"PAY AS YOU GO,"
and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.
McNINCH & SHUMAN.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.
From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:
GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2:40 A.M.
GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 4 P.M.
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VARNISHES, DYES, &c., &c.,
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Philadelphia.

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Importers and Jobbers of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND
NOTIONS GENERALLY,
Also Manufacturers of
BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,
and Dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
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Successors to
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Consignors can forward their stock "In Bond," without prepaying the United States tax.

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THE UNION HOTEL,
Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,
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CHRIST & WEBER,
Proprietors.

THE FLORENCE
SEWING-MACHINES
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the
HIGHEST DEGREE
SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,
and while capable of doing a
GREATER RANGE OF WORK,
one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.
To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.
This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.
Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the
LOCK STITCH
(alike on both sides of the fabric), which is regarded by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is
STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC
than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch
PERFECTLY SUITED
to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.
THE FLORENCE
makes
FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES
with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.
The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a
HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;
proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.
We claim for the
FLORENCE
the following
ADVANTAGES
over any and all
SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD!
☞ It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.
☞ Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.
☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.
☞ The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.
☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.
☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.
☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.
☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.
☞ No other Machine will do so or such a range of work as the Florence.
☞ It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.
☞ It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Letters Patent.
The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered in the world.
We furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperience operators.
While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing-Machine in the world.
We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.
Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further information may be had by inclosing stamps to the General Office of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
PRICES OF MACHINES.
No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the lock and knot stitches, and has the reversible feed.....$63
No. 2, Florence.—Gold-ornamented Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without tuck; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.....75
No. 3.—Silver-plated Machine, ornamented; table oil-finished walnut, with heavy half-case, lock and drawer; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.....81
No. 4.—Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.
Polished mahogany table.....88
Polished Rosewood Table.....92
No. 5.—Walnut table, in oil.....93
Mahogany table, in oil.....99
Rosewood table, in oil.....105
No. 6.—Walnut, oil finished.....114
Mahogany table.....125
Rosewood table.....130
G. G. EVANS, General Agent,
620 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.,
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Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

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OIL CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,
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LOOK'G GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS,
TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
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Manufacturers of
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Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street,
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HEATERS, RANGES, AND STOVES,
Wholesale and Retail.
PATENT ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE.
VULCAN HEATER,
for heating two or more rooms:
PARLOR, COOKING, LAUNDRY, HEATING,
and every variety of STOVES.
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Importers and Jobbers of
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FISHMUTH, BROTHER & CO.,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,
No. 151 North Third Street,
five doors below Race.
Factories, Nos. 223 and 225 Quarry Street,
Philadelphia.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.
On and after March 11, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:
SOUTHWARD.—Leave Scranton at 4:40 P.M. and 5:50 A.M.; Kingston at 8 P.M. and 6:55 A.M.; Bloomsburg at 8:20 P.M. and 9:30 A.M. Arrive at Northumberland at 9:50 P.M. and 10:35 A.M.
NORTHWARD.—Leave Northumberland at 7 A.M. and 5 P.M.; Bloomsburg at 8:25 A.M. and 6:23 P.M.; Scranton at 11:05 A.M. and 9 P.M. Arrive at Scranton at 12:40 A.M. and 10:15 P.M.
H. A. FONDA, Supt.
Kingston, March 15, 1866.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Purcel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.
C. BITTENBENDER, Dr. F. C. HARRISON,
W. B. ROOKS, JOHN BOAK,
JOHN DETRICK, DANIEL NOVER,
H. DIGLEMILLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL HELLER, JOHN WOLF.
They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, of Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Time of Passenger Trains at Northumberland:
LEAVE EASTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 11:55 P.M.; Erie Express Train, 3:25 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 10:25 A.M.
LEAVE WESTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 5 A.M.; Erie Express Train, 7:14 P.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 4:35 P.M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.—Leave New York at 9 A.M., arrive at Erie at 9:15 A.M.; Leave Erie at 1:55 P.M., arrive at New York at 7:40 P.M.
Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.
For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner of Thirtieth and Market streets, Philadelphia; and for freight business of the Company's agents:
S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner of Twelfth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N.C.R.R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
J. E. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.
March 22, 1866.

OMNIBUS LINE.
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an
OMNIBUS LINE
between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.
His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.
Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.
JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
DIRECT ROUTE NORTH AND SOUTH.
Through Cars from Baltimore and Rochester
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after August 6, 1866, trains will leave as follows:
NORTHWARD.
BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Baltimore 10:10 daily; Philadelphia 9 P.M.; Harrisburg 2:05 A.M., delivering passengers at Northumberland 4:55 A.M., for train on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, leaving at 7 A.M., arriving in Danville 7:40 A.M., Bloomsburg 8:25 A.M., Kingston 10:10 A.M., Scranton 12 noon.
MAIL leaves Baltimore 9:25 A.M., daily (except Sundays); Philadelphia 12:10 A.M.; Harrisburg 2:05 P.M., delivering passengers at Northumberland 4:55 P.M., for train on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, leaving there at 6:20 P.M., arriving in Danville 6 P.M., Bloomsburg 6:45 P.M., Kingston 9 P.M., Scranton 10:15; proceeding north and arriving in Williamsport at 6 P.M.
FAST LINE leaves Baltimore daily (except Sundays), 12:10 P.M.; Philadelphia 12 N.; Harrisburg 4:10 P.M.; Northumberland 6:45 P.M., remain over night, and leave the following morning at 7, arriving in Scranton 12 M.
SOUTHWARD.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Northumberland 11:50 P.M., daily (except Sundays), receiving passengers leaving Scranton 6:30 P.M.; Pittston 5:20 P.M.; Kingston 6 P.M.; Bloomsburg 8:07 P.M.; arriving in Philadelphia 7 A.M.; Harrisburg 2:50 A.M.; Baltimore 7 A.M.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Northumberland 10:30 A.M., daily (except Sundays), receiving passengers leaving Scranton 8:30 A.M.; Pittston 9:20 A.M.; Kingston 9:55 A.M.; Bloomsburg 8:37 A.M.; arriving in Harrisburg 1:45 P.M.; Philadelphia 5:30 P.M.; Baltimore 6 P.M.
By this route freight from Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Rochester, and Canandaigua, or any intermediate point on the New York Central can be shipped through, when in full car loads, to any point on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, without breaking bulks. Rates of freight and passengers fare as low as by any other route.
J. N. DUBARRY, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Baltimore.
E. S. YOUNG, Gen'l Sup't, Harrisburg, Pa.
ISAAC M. SCHOEMERHORN, Gen'l Western Freight Agent, Buffalo.

READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
April 23, 1866.
Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton &c., &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 3, 7:30, and 9:05 A.M., and 2 and 9:20 P.M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5:40 and 10 A.M., and 3:40 and 10:25 P.M. Sleeping Cars accompany the 3 A.M. and 9:20 P.M. trains, without change.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 7:30 A.M., and 2 and 9:20 P.M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations, the 9:20 P.M. train making no close connections for Pottsville or Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4:15 P.M.
Returning, leave New York at 9 A.M., 12 M., and 8:30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.; Pottsville at 8:30 A.M. and 2:45 P.M.; Ashland at 6 and 11:45 A.M., and 1:05 P.M.; Tamaqua at 9:45 A.M. and 1 and 8:50 P.M.
Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 7 A.M.
Reading Accomodation Train leaves Reading at 6 A.M., returning from Philadelphia at 5 P.M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6:20 and 6:45 P.M. for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c., &c.
On Sundays leave New York at 8:30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3:15 P.M., the 8 A.M. train running only to Reading; Pottsville at 8 A.M.; Tamaqua at 7:30 A.M.; Harrisburg at 10:5 A.M.; and Reading at 11:30 A.M. for Harrisburg, and 10:52 A.M. for New York, and 4:25 P.M. for Philadelphia.
Commutation, Mileage, Season, Excursion, and School Tickets at reduced rates to and from all points.
Baggage checked through. Eighty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger.
G. A. NICOLLS, Gen. Sup't.
Reading, Pa., April 23, 1866.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, by general consent, stands at the head of American magazines. It numbers among its contributors the most eminent writers of the day, both in Prose and Poetry, and its pages have always reflected what is best in American Literature. It has reached a circulation never before gained by any American magazine of this class, and it has, by the long period of its existence and the worth of its contributors, become firmly fixed in public esteem.
The following are among the most prominent regular contributors:
H. W. LONGFELLOW,
R. W. EMERSON,
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT,
J. T. TROWBRIDGE,
DONALD G. MITCHELL,
C. C. HAZEWELL,
J. G. WHITTIER,
O. W. HOLMES,
BAYARD TAYLOR,
HARRIET B. STOWE,
GAIL HAMILTON,
E. P. WHIPPLE.
TERMS: Single subscriptions, four dollars per year.
CLUB RATES.—Two copies for seven dollars; five copies for sixteen dollars; ten copies for thirty dollars; and each additional copy three dollars. For every club of twenty subscribers an extra copy will be furnished gratis, or twenty-one copies for sixty dollars.
POSTAGE.—The postage on the ATLANTIC is twenty four cents per year, and must in all cases be paid at the office where it is received.
SPECIMEN COPIES of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents.
The ATLANTIC MONTHLY and our YOUNG FOLKS will be furnished together at five dollars per year.
Special inducements are offered to teachers and postmasters to procure subscribers to our periodicals. Agents wanted throughout the country. Address TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
124 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

THE GALAXY,
A FORTNIGHTLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.
THE GALAXY is published fortnightly, on the first and fifteenth of each month, and has the advantage of coming to the reader intermediately between the monthlies and the weeklies.
With the second number the Magazine was enlarged by sixteen pages, making it to contain ninety-six pages of matter.
TEN CONTRIBUTORS.
THE GALAXY will be an original American Magazine of the highest class. Arrangements have accordingly been made for regular contributions from the best known and most meritorious writers in the country; and moreover, the Editor will always seek to discover and bring out original contributions from new authors of real ability or decided genius. The articles in THE GALAXY will be signed with the names of their authors, who will be allowed a wide freedom in the expression of opinions.
The first and second numbers of THE GALAXY, for May first and fifteenth, 1866, contain contributions from John Esten Cooke, Frances Power Cobbe, Rose Terry, George Alfred Townsend, Edmund C. Stedman, the Author of "Emily Chester," Professor Pierre Bliot, Dr. W. H. Draper, Stillman S. Conant, General Cluseret, and others. "The Claverings," by Anthony Trollope, and "Archie Lovell," by Mrs. Edwards, were commenced in the first number of THE GALAXY, and will continue to be published serially simultaneously with their appearance in England. The back numbers of the Magazine containing these stories may always be obtained from a newsdealer or from the proprietors.
PROFESSOR BLOT ON COOKERY.
In the second number of THE GALAXY was commenced a series of articles on Cookery, by Professor Pierre Blot, the well-known teacher of the art. These articles will be made of great practical value to every family. Beside many gastronomical directions of essential importance, they will contain receipts and practical suggestions which must secure for them thousands of readers.
TERMS.
The price of THE GALAXY is 25 cents a number; $5 for the year of twenty-four numbers, $3 for six months—twelve

THE EXTRA.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

AFTER a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States civil authority has superceded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding;" and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous, and united people.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

In my message of the fourth of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom-houses re-established, and the internal revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the Constitution, and thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine struggle.

Having progressed thus far, the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members; and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

In the meantime the Executive Department—no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States, and the Federal Government, extending, from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the eighteenth day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their constitutions so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and proceeded in good faith to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until toward the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

NON-ADMISSION OF LOYAL REPRESENTATIVES.

I deem it as a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the Rebellion. Ten States—more than one fourth of the whole number—remain without representation; the seats of fifty members in the House of Representatives, and of twenty members in the Senate, are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much toward the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removing serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution, that "each State shall have at least one Representative," and that "no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, the right of representation in each House of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the National Legislature.

STATES ARE NOT CONQUERED TERRITORIES.

It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered Territories. The legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system, and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union. At the very commencement of the Rebellion each House declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not "waged upon our part in a spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects" were "accomplished the war ought to cease." In some instances Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose people were in insurrection, as States, were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United Sates by the act approved August fifth, 1861. Congress, by the act of March fourth, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their presence as States in the Union; and they have, for judicial purposes, been divided into districts, as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the Rebellion, but merely suspended; and that principle is, of course, applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

The action of the Executive Department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specifically stated in the proclamation issued by my predecessor on the twenty-second day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States, had in the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts.

NO DANGER IN ADMITTING REPRESENTATIVES.

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation; for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each House is made the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may, "with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or, should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to his Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our present form of government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change; but, on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now—if, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

EFFECTS OF SUCH ADMISSION.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy, and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the now unrepresented States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the re-establishment of peace, harmony, and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor and stability of their institutions. It would bind us more closely together as a nation, and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a government founded upon the will of the people, and established upon the principals of liberty, justice, and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragably demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present troubled condition of those States, and, by inducing emigration, aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen.

CONSOLIDATION TO BE AVOIDED.

In our efforts to preserve "the unity of Government" which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the Rebellion, we should be cautious, lest, having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we resort to consolidation, and in the end absolute despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of powers of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution, and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations. "The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all." "If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed." Washington spoke these words to his countrymen when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life. "To keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety," were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to endear to his "countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, [redacted] them illustrious, and who, long since withdrawn from the scenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom, and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and the laws.

OUR FINANCES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system, internal as well as impost, are commended to the careful consideration of Congress. In my last Annual Message I expressed my general views upon these subjects. I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every Department of the Government a system of rigid accountability, thorough retrenchment, and wise economy. With no exceptional nor unusual expenditures, the oppressive burdens of taxation can be lessened by such a modification of our revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith, and the legitimate and necessary wants of the Government.

The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased $941,902,537, and on the thirty-first of October, 1865, it amounted to $2,740,851,750. On the thirty-first day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to $2,551,310,006, the diminution during a period of fourteen months, commencing September first, 1865, and ending October thirty-first, 1866, having been $296,379,565. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, it was estimated that during the three quarters of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June last, the debt would be increased $112,194,947. During that period, however, it was reduced $31,196,387, the receipts of the year having been $89,305,905 more, and the expenditures $200,529,235 less than the estimates. Nothing could more clearly indicate than these statements the extent and availability of the national resources, and the rapidity and safety with which, under our form of government, great military and naval establishments can be disbanded, and expenses reduced from a war to a peace footing.

During the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, 1866, the receipts were $558,032,620, and the expenditures $520,750,940, leaving an available surplus of $37,281,680. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, 1867, will be $475,061,386, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $316,428,078, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $158,633,308. For the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, 1868, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $436,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $350,247,641—showing an excess of $85,722,359 in favor of the Government. These estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of excise and import duties; but after all necessary reductions shall have been made, the revenue of the present and of following years will doubtless be sufficient to cover all legitimate charges upon the Treasury, and leave a large annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. There seems now to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced as the country advances in population and wealth, and yet the debt be extinguished within the next quarter of a century.

OUR ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the operations of his Department during the past year. Few volunteers now remain in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidly as they can be replaced by regular troops. The army has been promptly paid, carefully provided with medical treatment, well sheltered and subsisted, and is to be furnished with breech-loading small-arms. The military strength of the nation has been unimpaired by the discharge of volunteers, the disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores, and the retrenchment of expenditure. Sufficient war material to meet any emergency has been retained, and, from the disbanded volunteers standing ready to respond to the national call, large armies can be rapidly organized, equipped, and concentrated. Fortifications on the coast and frontier have received, or are being prepared for more powerful armaments; lake surveys and harbor and river improvements are in course of energetic prosecution. Preparations have been made for the payment of the additional bounties authorized during the recent session of Congress, under such regulations as will protect the Government from fraud, and secure to the honorably-discharged soldier the well-earned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry. More than six thousand maimed soldiers have received artificial limbs or other surgical apparatus; and forty-one national cemeteries, containing the remains of one hundred and four thousand five hundred and twenty-six Union soldiers, have already been established. The total estimate of military appropriations is $25,205,669.

OUR NAVY.

It is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists of 278 vessels, armed with 2,351 guns. Of these 115 vessels, carrying 1,029 guns, are in commission, distributed chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is 13,600. Great activity and vigilance have been displayed by all the squadrons, and their movements have been judiciously and efficiently arranged in such manner as would best promote American commerce, and protect the rights and interests of our countrymen abroad. The vessels unemployed are undergoing repairs, or are laid up until their services may be required. Most of the iron-clad fleet is at League Island in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a place which, until decisive action should be taken by Congress, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of vessels. It is important that a suitable public station should be provided for the iron-clad fleet. It is intended that these vessels shall be in proper condition for any emergency, and it is desirable that the bill accepting League Island for naval purposes, which passed the House of Representatives at its last session, should receive final action at an early period, in order that there may be a suitable public station for this class of vessels, as well as a navy-yard of area sufficient for the wants of the service, on the Delaware River. The Naval Pension fund amounts to $11,750,000, having been increased $2,750,000 during the year. The expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending thirtieth June last were $13,324,526, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $23,568,436. Attention is invited to the condition of our seamen, and the importance of legislative measures for their relief and improvement. The suggestions in behalf of this deserving class of our fellow-citizens are earnestly recommended to the favorable attention of Congress.

POST-OFFICE.

The report of the Postmaster-General presents a most satisfactory condition of the postal service, and submits recommendations which deserve the consideration of Congress. The revenues of the Department for the year ending June thirtieth, 1866, were $14,386,986, and the expenditures $15,352,079, showing an excess of the latter of $965,093. In anticipation of the deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress in the act approved July twenty-eighth, 1866. Including the standing appropriation of $700,000 for free mail matter, as a legitimate portion of the revenues yet remaining unexpended, the actual deficiency for the past year is only $265,093—a sum within $51,141 of the amount estimated in the annual report of 1864. The decrease of revenue, compared with the previous year, was one and one fifth per cent., and the increase of expenditures, owing principally to the enlargement of the mail service in the South, was twelve per cent. On the thirtieth of June last there were in operation six thousand nine hundred and thirty mail routes, with an aggregate length of one hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twenty-one miles, and aggregate annual transportation of seventy-one million eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and fourteen miles, and an aggregate annual cost, including all expenditures, of $8,110,184. The length of railroad routes is thirty-two thousand and ninety-two miles, and the annual transportation thirty million six hundred and nine thousand four hundred and sixty-seven miles. The length of steamboat routes is fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-six miles, and the annual transportation three million four hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two miles. The mail service is rapidly increasing throughout the whole country, and its steady extension in the Southern States indicates their constantly improving condition. The growing importance of the foreign service also merits attention. The Post-Office Department of Great Britain and our own have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a new postal convention, which it is believed will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, inasmuch as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage to one half the existing rates; a reduction of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmitted in the British mail, or in closed mails through the United Kingdom; the establishment of uniform and reasonable charges for the sea and territorial transit of correspondence in closed mails; and an allowance to each Post-Office Department of the right to use all mail communications established under the authority of the other for the dispatch of correspondence, either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those applicable to the inhabitants of the country providing the means of transmission.

PUBLIC LANDS—INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the last fiscal year 4,629,312 acres of public land were disposed of, 1,892,516 acres of which were entered under the homestead act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public lands has undergone essential modification. Immediate revenue, and not their rapid settlement, was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experience and earnest discussion have resulted in the conviction that the early development of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an energetic population over our vast territory, are objects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperity than the proceeds of the sale of the land to the highest bidder in open market. The pre-emption laws confer upon the pioneer who complies with the terms they impose, the privilege of purchasing a limited portion of "unoffered land" at the minimum price. The homestead enactments relieve the settler from the payment of purchase money, and secure him a permanent home, upon the condition of residence for a term of years. This liberal policy invites emigration from the Old, and the more crowded portion of the New World. Its propitious results are undoubted, and will be more signally manifested when time shall have given to it a wider development.

RAILROAD GRANTS.

Congress has made liberal grants of public lands to corporations, in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title to the lands should not pass, by patent or otherwise, but remain in the Government and subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built. Portions of them might, then, from time to time, be conveyed to the corporation, but never in greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grant than the completed parts bear to the entire length of the projected improvement. This restriction would not operate to the prejudice of any undertaking conceived in good faith and executed with reasonable energy, as it is the settled practice to withdraw from market the lands falling within the operation of such grants, and thus to exclude the inception of a subsequent adverse right. A breach of the conditions which Congress may deem proper to impose should work a forfeiture of claim to the lands so withdrawn but unconveyed, and of title to the lands conveyed which remain unsold.

Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and success. Should no unforseen causes of delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare will be completd before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

PENSIONS.

During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was $13,459,996, and 50,177 names were added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June thirtieth, 1866, was 126,722. This fact furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union. They impose upon us corresponding obligations. It is estimated that thirty-three million dollars will be required to meet the exigencies of this branch of the service during the next fiscal year.

TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS.

Treaties have been concluded with the Indians, who, enticed into armed opposition to our Government at the outbreak of the Rebellion, have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested an earnest desire for a renewal of friendly relations.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

During the year ending September thirtieth, 1866, eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen patents for useful inventions and designs were issued, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund was two hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

As a subject upon which depends an immense amount of production and commerce of the country, I recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the levees of the Mississippi River. It is a matter of national importance that early steps should be taken not only to add to the efficiency of the barriers against destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade and commerce.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is not entitled to that representation in the National Councils which, from our earliest history, has been uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits. It maintains peculiar relations to Congress, to whom the Constitution has granted the power of exercising exclusive legislation over the seat of Government. Our fellow-citizens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confided to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of our Territories, and no just reason is perceived why a delegate to their choice should not be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. No mode seems so appropriate and effectual of enabling them to make known their peculiar condition and wants, and of securing the local legislation adapted to them. I therefore recommend the passage of a law authorizing the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a delegate, to be allowed the same rights and privileges as a delegate representing a Territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress and improvement in the District are highly gratifying, and I trust that the efforts of the municipal authorities to promote the prosperity of the National Metropolis will receive the efficient and generous co-operation of Congress.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operations of his Department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage those States which, scourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry.

OUR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted. While sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty, and patriotism have increased at home, a more just consideration of our national character and rights has been manifested by foreign nations.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The entire success of the Atlantic Telegraph between the coasts of Ireland and the Province of Newfoundland is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that equal success will attend, and even greater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the two continents through the Pacific Ocean by the projected line of telegraph between Kamschatka and the Russian Possessions in America.

EMIGRATION OF FOREIGN CONVICTS.

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offences, on condition of emigration to our country, has been communicated to the States with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed.

RUSSIA.

The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia, upon his escape from attempted assassination, have been presented to that humane and enlightened rulers, and received by him with expressions of grateful appreciation.

EMIGRATION OF FREEDMEN.

The Executive, warned of an attempt by Spanish-American adventurers to induce the emigration of freedmen of the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, if consummated, would reduce them to a bondage even more oppressive than that from which they have just been relieved. Assurance has been received from the government of the State in which the plan was matured, that the proceeding will meet neither its encouragement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration, whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus meditated.

FRANCE IN MEXICO—DELAY IN THE DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH TROOPS.

In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which, it was understood, would leave Mexico in November, now past, the second in March next, and the third and last in November, 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation, the French Government was to assume the same attitude of non-intervention, in regard to Mexico, as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor, since that agreement, that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly-appointed minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward, on the ninth day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant-General of the Army of the United States, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with the Republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government.

Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when, on the twenty-second of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in the ensuing Spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, so soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

I cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States. The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that, with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The ex-

pressions of the Emperor and people of France, warrant a hope that the traditionary friendship between the two countries might, in that case, be renewed and permanently restored.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoliations committed on the high seas by the French authorities, in the exercise of belligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the Government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent wars on this continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to direct the manner in which claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time.

OUR DEMANDS ON GREAT BRITAIN.

It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the disposition of the two governments, it is manifest that good-will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good-faith and neutrality, shall be restored between the respective nations.

THE FENIAN INVASION.

On the sixth of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned, by proclamation, against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military, and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, have been captured, and have been brought to trial, as for a capital offence, in the Province of Canada. Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing the maxim of government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government, in behalf of the convicted persons, as, being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offences in Canada; and a discontinuance of the prosecutions which were instituted, in the Courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition has been directed.

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but as also in a great measure foreign from the United States in its causes, character, and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British Province on this continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as these laws remain upon our statute-books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly, or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal.

A REPRESENTATION WANTED FOR GREECE.

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events that are transpiring in the eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece.

POLITICAL EXPLANATION.

This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute political right of self-expatriation, and a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the European States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such of their subjects as have immigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterward returned on transient visits to their native countries, to the performance of military service in like manner as resident subjects. Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by foreign States, have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European Powers, and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prussia, Italy, and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not practically insisted upon it. France has been equally forbearing, and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although evincing increased liberality, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principle, so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by one State fully exempts the native-born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits.

CONCLUSION.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the States and of the people such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is that the peril may be successfully and finally passed, without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences, and the reinauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate Departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1866.

THE EXTRA.

BY STEPHEN H. MILLER & CO.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1866.

The President's Message.

WE present to our readers the Message of the President of the United States, sent to the opening session of Congress.

It is perhaps the best State paper he has yet promulgated, and we are glad to observe that the President does not in the least abate from his well understood position in favor of the admission of loyal Senators and Representatives from the Southern States at once. He proceeds to argue, that in all the recent legislation of Congress, the status of that portion of the Union lately in rebellion has been recognized as *States*, and that now it is too late to assume and treat them as Territories. In the matter of levying and collecting taxes, in the judicial proceedings of the national courts, in the Executive department by Proclamation of Peace, and in other modes and manners, repeated official acts have treated the Southern States as States; and the President repeats his earnest hope that the Southern States will very soon be admitted to seats in the legislative branch of the Government, and to all their rights under the Constitution as equal, sovereign, and independent States.

The Message contains, and gives a succinct statement of the finances of the United States, shows the very agreeable fact of a reduction, during the year ending thirty-first October, 1866, of $206,379,565; the debt being now stated at $25,51,310,066, or in round numbers at two billions and a half. It is thought that the rate of reduction will continue at an advanced ratio.

The condensation of the reports of the War, Navy, and Post-Office Departments is equally satisfactory, and gives a sufficiently full exposition of the respective departments. And we refer to the Message itself for more full information.

The President recommends a law providing for the election of a delegate to Congress from the District of Columbia, in order that the people of the District may be heard when laws are proposed referring to their interests.

The reference to our foreign affairs shows that so far as the President is concerned, the honor of the United States and our prestige among the nations shall be maintained. The affairs of Mexico are fully discussed, reference is made to our British complications and the Fenian question, and a full statement of the present position of all concerned.

No reference whatever is made by the President to the pending Constitutional Amendment, nor to the question of suffrage in the States. It was doubtless wise in the President not to discuss the question in his Annual Message, and to avoid as much as possible, consistent with his duties, the introduction of topics of dispute and disagreement.

We have no idea that Congress will admit the South to representation, or that they will permit the restoration of the Union for which so much blood and treasure were given. On that question the President and Congress stand just where they did last session. The Democratic party occupies an independent position, ready at all times to assist in the restoration of the Union upon the principles of the equality and integrity of the States, and the doctrine of the superiority of the white race.

THERE is a constant stream of settlers pouring into the Southwestern States from the North.

Court Proceedings.

Bloomsburg, December 3, 1866.—Court opened. Hon. William Elwell, President Judge, and Hons. Iram Derr and Peter K. Herbein, Associates, on the Bench.

The Court ordered the Clerk to read the commission of the two Associate Judges. The usual morning business having been gone through with, the Court called the trial list. The Grand Jury was called and sworn, and retired to their room.

The first case ready for trial on the civil list was then taken up.

Henry Hfeler and wife *vs.* Charles Schlusser and wife. Slander. Freeze for plaintiffs; Clark for defendants. Damages for plaintiffs, five dollars and costs.

Commonwealth *vs.* Abraham Pealer. Indictment, larceny, and receiving stolen goods. Clark and Traugh for Commonwealth; Freeze and Whitmoyer for defendant. Verdict, "guilty." Sentence, twenty-three months to Penitentiary.

John Hinterliter *vs.* John Jameson. Action of assumpsit. Freeze and Little for plaintiff; Baldy and Abbott for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, ninety-one dollars and twenty-five cents.

Commonwealth *vs.* William Beaver. Indictment, larceny. Traugh and Jackson for Commonwealth; Freeze and Marr for defendant. Verdict, "not guilty."

Commonwealth *vs.* Peter M. Traugh. Indictment, assault and battery. A great deal of interest was manifested in this case, and a very large number of witnesses were called and examined on each side. Comly and Hakes for the Commonwealth; Baldy, Jackson, and Clark for the defendant. The case was taken up on Wednesday evening, and occupied the whole of Thursday, the Jury coming in at the night session and rendering a verdict of "guilty." Sentence, twenty-five dollars fine and the costs.

True bills were found against the election officers of the Borough of Centralia, but the case was sworn off by the Defendants, and continued by the court to February Term.

Charles Nuss *vs.* Sarah Nuss. Subpœna of Divorce. Capt. Brockway, examiner. Divorce decreed. Freeze for libellant.

Jacob Remley *vs.* the Catawissa Railroad Company. Action of assumpsit. Freeze for plaintiff; Comly and Clark for railroad. Defendant proves special contract. Plaintiff moves to amend declaration; permitted to so amend. Case goes over.

Dr. Case *vs.* The township of Centre. Appeal by the defendant. Clark for Plaintiff, Freeze for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff for part of his claim.

Greenwood township *vs.* Samuel Bogart. Action for subscription to bounty fund. Clark and Comly for plaintiff; Freeze, Baldy and Jackson for defendant. Under charge of the court verdict for plaintiff. The court reserving a point for examination.

E. B. Pursel (use) *vs.* D. G. Ent's administrators. Action on coal due bill. Clark for plaintiff; Freeze for defendant, Judgment for plaintiff.

Barbara Stampf *vs.* Jacob Stumpf. Subpœna in divorce. Jury find for libellant.

Court adjourned Saturday at noon.

To Advertisers.

WE shall begin the regular publication of our paper with considerably over one thousand subscribers, and business men will see the very large additional field for extending their trade which is thus afforded them. We know they are shrewd enough to avail themselves of the advantage thus offered, and to begin with the first issue.

Advertisements should be sent in to STEPHEN H. MILLER by the twentieth of December, to appear in the initial number.

The Name

OF the Democratic Newspaper, to be issued about New Year, will be announced in due time, and we greatly doubt if any guess or conjecture in the meanwhile will succeed in divulging it.

AN examination of the mailing-book of the new Democratic paper satisfies us that the men who, for a quarter of a century, have been the active workers in the Democratic party in Columbia County, are its earnest supporters; and in every locality the stern and unyielding defenders of the party and its principles and its organization are among its patrons. While we are not at liberty to name the stockholders, we can say that they have all been honored by the party to which they belong, and enjoy its full confidence.

THE newly elected Associate Judges Hons. Peter K. Herbein and Iram Derr, took their seats on the Bench at the last court. They are well acquainted with the people of the county, and have their entire confidence. We know they will perform their duties with judgment and fidelity, and with entire impartiality.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES M'REYNOLDS and Baldy have retired from the Bench with the respect of the entire county. Courteous to the Bar; attentive to suitors; acquainted with the wants and alive to the public interests of the people, they can enjoy their ease with dignity.

WE observe that Senators Cowan, Doolittle, and Dixon have been displaced from the chairmanships of their respective committees. This is certainly small business, as Senator Cowan has only till March fourth to serve.

PERSONS who have not yet sent in their names as subscribers, can have them entered on the books by application, personally or by letter, to Sheriff Miller.

To the Board of Trustees of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute.

The undersigned having been appointed by your Board of Committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer of said Board, beg leave to report that they have examined his accounts and vouchers and find that all the money collected from the stockholders has been paid out for material and labor for the building.

The Committee visited the building in company with some of the stockholders, who joined the Committee in expressing perfect confidence in the manner in which the building is being put up. The material in the way of foundation stone, lumber, etc., is better than the contract calls for, and the Committee are well satisfied that the contractor intends that the building shall be second to none in the State, for the purpose for which it is designed. In conclusion, your Committee would congratulate the stockholders and community upon the prospect of having a High School that will confer not only honor upon those who attend but upon the town and county. Your Committee would suggest that the advanced state of the work requires the prompt payment of the several installments called in by the Board, and that Mr. Wolf, the Collector appointed, be instructed to proceed with the collection immediately.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ROBERT F. CLARK,
JOHN WOLF,
Committee.

BLOOMSBURG, December 3, 1866.

OUR friends who have subscription lists in their hands, will please forward them to Stephen H. Miller, at Bloomsburg, at the latest by the twentieth of December instant, so that the mailing books may be arranged and made up. We are exceedingly grateful to our friends generally, but especially to the young men of the county, for the efficient aid they have given us in putting the proposed new Democratic paper upon a permanent and successful footing.

THE proprietors of the Democratic newspaper about to be issued in Bloomsburg request us to announce: That the first number will be issued on FRIDAY, JANUARY 4TH 1866, and regularly thereafter. Thus they begin with the year, and the volumes run so as to be easily remembered. It is the best season of the year to begin, as every year completes a volume, and every man is joyous and good humored.

WE send out to our subscribers this supplementary sheet, in order to give them a statement of the progress of the new paper, and of the time when the same will be issued. The period originally fixed has been extended for the reason that the intervening December court occupied the time which would otherwise have been devoted to this. It will now however proceed to completion at once.

As our paper will not regularly appear until after the holidays, we take this opportunity to wish all our friends a "most Merrie Christmas and a Happie New Year."

Advertisements.

FORK'S HOTEL,
GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RESTAURANT.
B. H. STOHNER

has fitted up a
FIRST-CLASS EATING SALOON,
where ladies and gentlemen can be supplied with the delicacies of the season. A supply of
FRESH OYSTERS
always on hand.
FRESH BREAD, CAKES, AND PIES,
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CONFECTIONS
in every style and variety,
NUTS, FRUITS,
and everything usually found in a
FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.—ANN S. STEPHENS'S NEW BOOK!

THE SOLDIER'S ORPHANS. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, author of "Fashion and Famine," "The Gold Brick," "The Old Homestead," "Silent Struggles," "Mary Derwent," "Rejected Wife," "The Rebels," "The Wife's Secret," etc.

This new book, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, has been regarded by all to be by far the best and most interesting one written by her. It appeared in monthly instalments in "Peterson's Magazine" during the last year, having been completed in the December number, where it proved to be the most popular, powerful, and successful novel that has ever appeared in that Magazine, and it is now published complete and unabridged, in one large duodecimo volume, uniform with the "Gold Brick," "Fashion and Famine," and the other works of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens published by us. It will no doubt prove to be the most popular and successful work that has ever been written by this talented American authoress.

Mrs. Stephens has justly become a favorite with all American readers of prose fiction, and the announcement of a new work from her graceful pen is cheerful news to thousands of readers, for all there is a rare treat in store for them, for in "The Soldier's Orphans" Mrs. Stephens has, if anything, eclipsed all her former efforts. There is less redundancy of scene and action, but there is far more artistic excellence, and an elaboration of causes and effects, attainable only by practised writers. The action of the new novel transpires in Philadelphia, and beyond the limits of the city the authoress does not permit herself to stray. The time selected by Mrs. Stephens is recent, the late war, and she portrays with vivid distinctness the domestic suffering and sacrifices entailed by and made for the grand and horrible struggle for national unity. The plot is one of absorbing interest, the characters are simple features taken from real life, strongly individualized, and the contrasts formed by their multifarious peculiarities mental and physical, lend a rare charm to the vivid and lucid dialogue of Mrs. Stephens's books.

"The Soldier's Orphans" is published complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1.50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS'S OTHER WORKS.

The Gold Brick	$1.50	Mary Derwent	$1.50
Silent Struggles	1.50	Fashion & Famine	1.50
The Wife's Secret	1.50	The Old Homestead	1.50
The Rejected Wife	1.50	The Heiress	1.50

Above are in paper cover, or in cloth for $2 each.

The above books are for sale by all booksellers. Copies of "The Soldier's Orphans," or of any other of all the above popular books by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, will be sent to any one, free of postage, on receipt of price.

Address all orders to the Publishers,

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
306 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

And they will receive immediate attention.

MILLER'S STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Clothe,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware,
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Skirts,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER.

Arcade Building, Bloomsburg.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Fresh arrival of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.
at his store on
Main Street, two doors above the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH
COATS AND PANTS,
of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES,
He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of
CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of
CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
DAVID LOWENBURG.

THE ONLY PLACE
to get the best
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
is at HUNSBERGER'S,
a few doors below the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
He has the largest and most select of
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO
ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of
SEGARS,
and the best Fine-cut and Plug
CHEWING TOBACCO,
can be had at his counters.
TOBACCO PIPES
in great variety are among his large stock.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL.
H. H. HUNSBERGER.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of
MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST
FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,
MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILLMYER.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.
From and after October 2, 1866, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:
GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2.04 A.M.
GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 1 P.M.
GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

THE FLORENCE
SEWING-MACHINES
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the
HIGHEST DEGREE
SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,
and while capable of doing a
GREATER RANGE OF WORK,
one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.

This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the
LOCK STITCH
(alike on both sides of the fabric), which is regarded by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is
STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC
than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch
PERFECTLY SUITED
to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.

THE FLORENCE
makes
FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES
with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little noisiness.

The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a
HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;
proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.

We claim for the
FLORENCE
the following ADVANTAGES
over any and all
SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:

☞ It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

☞ Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

☞ The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.

☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.

☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.

☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.

☞ No other Machine will do so or at a range of work as the Florence.

☞ It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.

☞ It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Letters Patent.

The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered in the world.

We furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperience operators.

While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing-Machine in the world.

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.

Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further information may be had by inclosing stamps to the General Office of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PRICES OF MACHINES.

No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the lock and knot stitches, and has the reversible feed.. $65
No. 2, Florence.—Gold-ornamented Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without hack; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.. 75
No. 3.—Silver-plated Machine, ornamented; table oil-finished walnut, with heavy half-case, hack and drawer; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.. 81
No. 4.—Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.
Polished mahogany table.. 89
Polished Rosewood Table.. 92
No. 5.—Walnut table, in oil.. 92
Mahogany table, in oil.. 96
Rosewood table, in oil.. 105
No. 6.—Walnut, oil finished.. 114
Mahogany table.. 126
Rosewood table.. 150

G. G. EVANS, General Agent,
630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.
Philadelphia.
Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,
No. 20 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
April 23, 1866.

Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton and Harrisburg.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: 4.30, 7.40, and 10.05 A.M., and 2 and 9.30 P.M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Central road, arriving at New York at 2.40 and 10.5 A.M., and 5.40 and 10.25 P.M. Sleeping Cars accompany the 3 A.M. and 9.30 P.M. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Milnersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 7.40 A.M., and 2 and 9.30 P.M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations; the 9.30 P.M. train making no close connections for Pottsville or Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4.45 P.M.

Returning, leave New York at 9 A.M., 12 M., and 8.30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3.30 P.M.; Pottsville at 8.30 A.M. and 12.45 P.M.; Ashland at 6 and 11.15 A.M., and 1.50 P.M.; Tamaqua at 9.45 A.M. and 1 and 8.05 P.M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 7 A.M.

Reading Accomodation Train leaves Reading at 6 A.M., returning from Philadelphia at 5 P.M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 4.30 and 8.15 P.M. for Ephrata, Litiz, Columbia, &c., &c.

On Sundays leave New York at 8.30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 5 P.M., and 8.15 P.M., the 8 A.M. train running only to Reading; Pottsville at 8 A.M.; Tamaqua at 7.50 A.M.; Harrisburg at 12.05 A.M.; and Reading at 1.30 A.M. for Harrisburg and 10.32 A.M. for New York, and 4.25 P.M. for Philadelphia.

Excursion, Mileage, Season, Excursion, and School Tickets at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through. Eighty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS, Gen. Supt.

Reading, Pa., April 23, 1866.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
DIRECT ROUTE NORTH AND SOUTH.
Through between Baltimore and Rochester
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after August 6, 1866, trains will leave as follows:

NORTHWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Baltimore 10.10 daily; Philadelphia 9 P.M.; Harrisburg 2.05 A.M., delivering passengers at Northumberland 4.05 A.M., for train on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, leaving there at 6.20 P.M.; arriving in Danville 6 P.M., Bloomsburg 6.45 P.M.; Kingston 9 P.M., Scranton 10.15; proceeding north and arriving in Williamsport at 6.35 P.M.

FAST LINE leaves Baltimore daily (except Sundays), 12.40 P.M.; Philadelphia 12 M.; Harrisburg 4.30 P.M.; Northumberland 6.50 P.M., remain over night, and leave the following morning at 7, arriving in Scranton 12 M.

SOUTHWARD.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Northumberland 11.20 P.M., daily (except Sundays), receiving passengers leaving Scranton 4.40 P.M.; Pittston 5.20 P.M.; Kingston 6 P.M.; Bloomsburg 8.07 P.M.; arriving in Philadelphia 7 A.M.; Harrisburg 2.30 A.M.; Baltimore 7 A.M.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Northumberland 10.26 A.M., daily (except Sundays), receiving passengers leaving Scranton 5.50 A.M.; Pittston 6.30 A.M.; Kingston 6.55 A.M.; Bloomsburg 8.7 A.M.; Danville 9.04 A.M.; and arriving in Harrisburg 12.15 P.M.; Philadelphia 5.50 P.M.; Baltimore 4 P.M.

By this route freight from Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Rochester, and Canandagua, or any intermediate point on the New York Central can be shipped through, when in full car loads, to any point on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, without breaking bulks. Rates of freight and passengers fare as low as by any other route.

J. N. DUBARRY, Gen'l Sup't, Harrisburg, Pa.
E. S. YOUNG, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Baltimore.
ISAAC M. SCHOEMEHORN, Gen'l Western Freight Agent, Buffalo.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.
On and after March 11, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

SOUTHWARD.—Leave Scranton at 9.40 P.M. and 8.30 A.M.; Kingston at 6 P.M. and 6.55 A.M.; Bloomsburg at 8.20 P.M. and 9.30 A.M. Arrive at Northumberland at 9.50 P.M. and 10.35 A.M.

NORTHWARD.—Leave Northumberland at 7 A.M. and 5 P.M.; Bloomsburg at 8.25 A.M. and 6.25 P.M.; Scranton at 11.05 A.M. and 9 P.M. Arrive at Scranton at 12.40 A.M. and 10.15 P.M.

H. A. FONDA, Supt.

Kingston, March 15, 1866.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, of Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Time of Passenger Trains at Northumberland:
LEAVE EASTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 11.25 P.M.; Erie Express Train, 3.25 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 10.25 A.M.
LEAVE WESTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 5 A.M.; Erie Express Train, 7.14 P.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 4.35 P.M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.—Leave New York at 9 A.M., arrive at Erie at 9.15 A.M.; Leave Erie at 4.30 P.M., arrive at New York at 9.40 P.M.

Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.

For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner of Thirtieth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; and for freight business of the Company's agents.

S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner of Twelfth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N.C.R.R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
A. L. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.
March 22, 1866.

OMNIBUS LINE.
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an
OMNIBUS LINE
between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L GIRTON, Proprietor.

GOOD NEWS FOR EVERYBODY.
Owing to the late fall in gold,
EPHRAIM W. ELWELL
has reduced his prices to suit all buyers, either at wholesale or retail. If you want
SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES,
CRACKERS, CANNED FRUIT, DRIED
FRUIT, WOODENWARE, FISH,
BEANS, CHEESE, FLOUR,
FEED, &c., &c. &c.,
give me a call. EPHRAIM W. ELWELL.

THE GALAXY,
A FORTNIGHTLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

THE GALAXY is published fortnightly, on the first and fifteenth of each month, and has the advantage of coming to the reader intermediately between the monthlies and the weeklies.

With the second number the Magazine was enlarged by sixteen pages, making it to contain ninety-six pages of matter.

ITS CONTRIBUTORS.

THE GALAXY will be an original American Magazine of the highest class. Arrangements have accordingly been made for regular contributions from the best known and most meritorious writers in the country; and moreover, the Editor will always seek to elicit and encourage contributions from new authors of real ability or developed genius. The articles in THE GALAXY will be signed with the names of their authors, who will be allowed a wide freedom in the expression of opinions.

The first and second numbers of THE GALAXY, for May first and fifteenth, 1866, contain contributions from John Esten Cooke, Frances Power Cobbe, Rose Terry, George Alfred Townsend, Edmund C. Steiman, the Author of "Emily Chester," Professor Pierre Bilot, Dr. W. B. Draper, Sullivan S. Conant, General Chesnut, and others.

"The Claverings," by Anthony Trollope, and "Archie Lovell," by Mrs. Edwards, were commenced in the first number of THE GALAXY, and will continue to be published serially simultaneously with their appearance in England. The back numbers of the Magazine containing these stories may always be obtained from a newsdealer or from the proprietors.

PROFESSOR BLOT ON COOKERY.

In the second number of THE GALAXY was commenced a series of articles on Cookery, by Professor Pierre Blot, the well-known teacher of the art. These articles will be made of great practical value to every family. Beside many gastronomical directions of essential importance, they will contain receipts and practical suggestions which must secure for them thousands of readers.

TERMS.

The price of THE GALAXY is 25 cents a number; $5 for the year of twenty-four numbers; $3 for six months—twelve numbers. The volumes for the year will include 2,350 octavo pages, illustrated by twenty-five or more full-page engravings, printed on tinted paper; beside innumerable smaller illustrations, scattered through the text. THE GALAXY may be ordered at the rate of twenty-five cents a number for any length of time desired.

Specimen copies will be sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
39 Park Row, New York.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS
CAN BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.